THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXX.
NUMBER 52.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1883.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.

WE GIVE below the opinions of the Bombay Press on the Ilbert Bill compromise :

Times of India.

The Ilbert Bill compromise has, by the introduction of the Jury Clause, been modified into an absolute withdrawal of the obnoxious principle on which the Bill was based, and thus the agitation, so ably conducted by the English community and the English Press in India, has been most marvellously—we will not say unexpectedly—successful. The very essence of the proposal that Europeans shall have the right of trial by a majority of their own countrymen, is that Europeans form the most competent judges of Europeans. This is all we ever contended for; and we agree cordially with the feeling prevailing in London that the new form of compromise is eminently satisfactory. This sudden change of front on the part of the Viceroy is only less singular than the manner in which it has been accomplished. After exasperating the English community here almost beyond endurance by persistently treating their feelings and their wishes as if they were of no account, he has entered into a serious compact with the Defence Association, very much as if he were dealing with another Viceroy armed with the powers equal to his own. The Victory, so far as the European community go, is complete, and is too welcome to be greeted with elation. The change now proposed will, no doubt, be full of administrative difficulties. There are many districts in which it will be impossible suddenly to collect a European majority of a jury. To these districts we may however, be certain that Native Sessions Judges and district Magistrates will never be appointed. And in this way the Ilbert Bill, or whatever modified Bill may become law now, will simply deprive native civilians of many valuable appointments, for which they would otherwise have been eligible. For these appointments, indeed they had previously been eligible. As for cantonment Magistrates, this right was taken from them at the earlier stages of the Bill. Mr. Gupta and his friends must be rather astounded at the result of their appeal. We shall learn in a day or two, from the diatribes in the native press how bitterly the native community imagine themselves to have been deceived. It would be well, in order to save further difference, that there should be as little delay as possible in passing the modified Bill through Council. Then we devoutly trust it will be forgotten as speedily as possible.

Bombay Gazette.

Seeing the manner in which the Defence Association hitherto has been declaring, in the most absolute terms, that it would never, under any circumstances, agree to a compromise, or as the *Englishman* expressed it that, "a compromise would be more humiliating to the agitators than the Bill as originally proposed," it is a relief to find that the Concordat has been accepted with enthusiasm, as a completely satisfactory settlement of the vital question. Had the world only known that the right to claim a trial with a jury before District Magistrates would completely satisfy the requirements of the party of "No surrender" terms would, probably, have been come to long since Of course accused persons tried before Sessions Judges are protected by a jury or by assessors under the existing law. Therefore the new and completely satisfactory guarantee set forth in the Concordat is practically confined to this point, that in cases triable before District Magistrates the jury can be claimed when the accused thinks it is advisable. No one, we imagine, will be inclined to raise any objection to that principle. What was contended for by Government throughout the whole history of the discussion was that no native magistrate of a certain *status* should be declared unfit by virtue of race to exercise full jurisdiction of his office. Inasmuch as this principle is now fully recognised by the terms of the Concordat, which has been accepted as completely satisfactory by the Defence Association, the Government on its part is, doubtless, also completely satisfied with the terms of the arrangement now happily concluded. Everyone is satisfied, and all the principles contended for by the opposing parties have been saved.

Indian Spectator.

However much we may condemn this European agitation against the Ilbert Bill, we cannot help congratulating our opponents on the result of their preseverance. They have wrenched concession after concession from the executive during the past few months, and finally they are assured that European criminals under trial may have fresh privileges, to save their *amour propre* and, in fact, to proclaim their superiority of race! There seems to be no one to put in a word for the native Magistrate or the Native criminal. The Native of India has no feelings. He is bound to put up with any reflection on his race, or he will be denounced as disloyal. Well, whatever his loss, the native has no doubt learnt a lesson. He has known the nature and value of organised opposition. We only pray that the experience may not prove, in his case, what the first taste of blood does to the young tiger. For our part we will not repine so long as the principle of the measure holds good. If this 'Christmas concordat," which we are extremely doubtful about, restores peace to the land and opens a Happy New Year for Christians and non-Christians alike, far be it from us to oppose it.

Rast Goftar.

The opponents of the Ilbert Bill have at last won the day and a firm-minded Viceroy like Lord Ripon has yielded to the persistent agitation which has been carried on against the measure with so much zeal and vigour. The concordat which is stated to be established between the Government and the Defence Association will gain for the ruling race all they want and something more, a new distinction of race will be created by conferring on Europeans alone the right of a trial by jury in non-jury districts. It had never been hitherto provided by law that a majority of a jury empanelled to try a European prisoner shall consist of members of his own nationality. But if this objectionable clause were inserted in the agreement it would virtually mean as we can say from experience an acquittal of the offender and a mockery of a trial of an European before a native Magistrate and a jury brimful of race sympathy for their fellow brother would be only a source of vexation to that functionary. We most certainly regret this new understanding which is a compromise in every sense of the term. It has whittled down the original bill to vanishing point and has seriously jeopardized the principle on which t rested. It was never expected Lord Ripon with all his firmness would prove so very yielding. The Natives did not carry on a violent agitation but contented themselves by sending petitions in support of their right and here is the reward of their peaceful behaviour. It all then comes to this that those who very nearly preached sedition who threatened a rising, and offered open insult to the crown and Goversment have not laboured in vain.

In another article the same paper exhorts the natives to set on foot a powerful agitation against the compromise and send up protests of strong disapproval of the injustice and partiality involved in the changes which have been agreed to be made in the Bill.

Samachar.

The concordat means that out and out opponents of the measure have at last seen the necessity of yielding to the determination of this Government with the best grace possible,—the jury clause is obviously introduced to cover their retreat.

The *Akhbar-i-Soudagar* has an article on the compromise under such sensational headings as—the crestfallen attitude of the natives, success of the English-obstinacy of the Viceroy. The article which is pretty well summarised in its headings says if the Bill was after all to meet such a fate it should never have been originated.

A FATAL collision took place between two goods trains on the Bombay-Baroda Railway near Sacheen. Both at Sacheen and Kankrakaree the line was signalled as being clear, and unfortunately the drivers of the trains were not aware of the mistake until a collision became inevitable. Isaac, the Driver of one of the trains, jumped from his engine and was instantaneously killed by being buried beneath the debris of the train; the Fireman who also jumped out had a leg broken, and he is not expected to live. Much damage has been done.

WE TAKE the following telegram from the *Englishman* :

The *Times of India* in its issue of to-day says, editorially :—"We have only escaped from one agitation to plunge into another. Lord Ripon is about to perpetrate a worse blunder than even the Ilbert Bill. He has resolved immediately to disestablish the English Church in India. The news would be incredible had we not recieved it from such high official authority in Calcutta as precludes the possibility of mistake. To make matters worse, he has resolved to proceed in the teeth of all official opinion. Every member of his Council, except Mr. Ilbert, is, we learn, against the change; while among the additional members of Council Lord Ripon finds his only supporter in Dr. W. W. Hunter. The opposition in the India Office is equally strong."

THE FOLLOWING official *communique* contradicts the above :

For some years past questions have been annually put in the House of Commons to the Government at home on the subject of the payments made on account of ecclesiastical establishments in India, and, in consequense, communications have been made by the Secretary of State to the Government of India, which necessitated a consideration of the question how far the obligations of the State extend in regard to the provision of spiritual ministrations for Europeans in India and especially its own employes. Considerable differences of opinion upon the point were found to exist, and no conclusion has been come to. In fact, the matter has not yet gone beyond the discussion of general principles, and until these principles are settled by her Majesty's Government, no question affecting the amount of the existing grant can come before the Government of India for practical consideration.

TUESDAY, 25TH DECEMBER.

THE JEWISH CHRONICLE contains an account of two veterans of the Napoleonic wars who died in America last month. Wolf Meyer, for whom the age of 106 is claimed, was born in Western Germany and served in many of the campaigns of the Emperor. He was over six feet high, and leaves an eldest son six feet four inches high. He leaves seven children, 53 grandchildren and 23 great grand children. His second wife died aged 94 His eldest son is aged 80, and lives at Newark, New Jersey, where the father died. Aaron Goldstein, the "oldest inhabitant" of Peterson, in the same State, died in his 105th year. He was born in West Prussia, and was a tinsmith. He went through the Russian campaign, and was at Waterloo. He leaves by three marriages, six children living in Paterson, San Francisco, New York, Berlin; 33 grandchildren, and 31 great grandchildren.

THE FOLLOWING report of the weather in England has been brought in by the last mail : "The country is having weather more like midspring than winter. Vernal flowers are making their appearance by hedgesides, and birds are, by their singing, apparently deluded by the climate. The extraordinary appearance of the sky after sunset for the last fortnight has also caused considerable speculation, not to say alarm, the whole firmament being flooded with crimson, the same phenomenon also occurring at day break." So the solar phenomenon is appearing everywhere. The cause is said to be that the earth is taking an accentric course and that there is an excess of vapour in the sun.

THE MEANS to be adopted for encouraging investments in Stock Notes is the subject of a communication of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, made at the request of the Government of India. The Committee of the Chamber are "of opinion that the time has not yet come for the successful introduction of the Stock Note system."

THE NUMBER of small expeditions the Government has on hand now amounts to three. In addition to the Bikaneer Field Force, and the force which is intended to punish the Akas for their contumacy, we find from the Behar paper that "it has been decided to commence operations in force against the Korwas of Sirgooja, a native State in Chutia Nagpur, who have lately been making raids in villages in our territory, and plundering the people. Two parties of police, consisting of eighty men and commanded by a European Inspector, have gone up from Doomka and Patna and joined the Commissioner's camp. Mr. Commissioner Hewitt is now encamped in the immediate vicinity of the Lahsan Pat hills directing the operations. Three different parties of police have ascended the hills by different routes, and are in search of the ringleaders of the dacoits. It is rumoured some nine or ten Korwas have been captured, but the ringleaders are yet at large."

MR. GLADSTONE, on being asked how he continued to maintain health and cheerfulness under the tremendous strain of public business which lay upon him, replied, "When I enter my private room at night I leave *everything* of a public nature outside, and have all the night for rest." Yes, seasonable work and rest constitute the secret of good health.

WE FEAR little doubt remains that three well-known correspondents of London papers were killed in the destruction of General Hicks's force in the Soudan. One of the three was Mr. Villiers, who has been in many parts of the world as artist for the *Graphic*.

A MONSTER trial is soon to begin in Hungary, the number of prisoners being one hundred and eleven, while fourteen hundred witnesses are to be called to prove their participation in the recent Anti-Jewish riots throughout the west and south-west of the country.

AT A TRIAL in the London Guildhall the telephone has been declared to be evidence, and conversations by telephone are no longer excluded from notice by the courts. It appeared that a conversation by telephone had taken place, involving facts necessary to the case against a bank manager and his confederate. The point was raised. The court asked whether the voices were recognized, and, satisfied with that proof of identity, decided that the evidence was admissible.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER.

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* has the following :

I have just learned that an important suit will come before the Divorce Court very soon. It is the petition of Lady Colin Campbell for a separation from her husband, Lord Colin Campbell, son of the Duke of Argyl This case will undoubtedly take the public by surprise. No couple looked happier at evening parties in West-end society. The last time I saw them at a dinner, I fancied I never had seen such an affectionate pair. It is matter for conjecture just yet what grounds the petition of Lady Campbell will be placed upon.

THE BOMBAY Correspondent of a Madras paper, writing with reference to the difficulty between H. E. the Governor and the High Court Judges, says :—The Chief Justice has written from Calcutta expressing his full concurrence in the course pursued by Chief Justice Bayley in the matter and the best wishes of himself and his colleagues for a speedy settlement of the question in favour of their Bombay brethren.

THE COMMITTEE of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade have addressed a letter to Earl Granville, in which they express their satisfaction at the signing of a treaty between Great Britain and Corea, by which the opium trade was absolutely prohibited, and they express a hope that the treaty will contain a clause prohibiting the

opium trade as expressly and as entirely as the American treaty prohibits it. In reply to their communication, a letter written by the direction of Earl Granville has been received by the Committee, stating that it is proposed that opium shall be inserted in the Corean tariff as a prohibited article.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers:

According to the New York papers, one of the most extraordinary proposals which a public body has ever had to consider has recently been submitted to the municipality of Buenos Ayres. Two German contractors, Messrs. Bourgehofer and Fuckigen, offer to cover the whole city with a monster umbrella, as a shelter from the rain. The details of the scheme are as follows:—The base or foot of the umbrella to be placed in the Plaza de Lorea is to be 670 feet in diameter and 1,500 feet high: the ribs are to be of cast iron, 31 inches in circumference and eight feet apart, and the lining is to be of wrought iron, of the best make, one and a half inches thick. When hoisted the umbrella will be more than a mile and a half wide, and around it will be a canal communicating with the River Plate, to carry away the water. The enterprising contractors pledge themselves to carry out their design for the sum of about 1,150,000l. sterling.

WE ALL know how enthusiastically their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were received at Government House on their recent arrival in this city. The Calcutta Correspondent of a Bombay paper has the following on the subject:

It does seem almost incredible, and yet it may be received as an accredited fact, that people at the Government House party pressed about the Duke and Duches of Connaught to such an extent, stood round them in such solid masses, that they had perforce to remain where they were in the middle of the room—run to earth so to say; the throng close about them, eager eyes drinking in every detail of their appearance; eager hands stretched out to shake their hands; and so on. 'Tis pity? the pity is 'tis true. We all know Jones and Robinson's adoration of royalty, and how Smith will lick the dust off the boots of the least of Princelings, but surely something rather better might be expected of some of *nous autres* here, in the heart of Anglo-Indian civilization, in the days of advanced education and culture. Might we venture to suggest that it would be well to assume a virtue even if we have it not; even if we are as eager now as in the days in which Thackeray wrote his famous book on snobbery to touch the glove of a Prince of the blood royal?

Yes, some people complained to us at Government House at the time that the Prince was being mobbed.

ACCORDING to the last Census, the number of Christians of all sorts in this country is now upwards of a million and three-quarters, the exact figures being 1,862,525 of whom one hundred and forty-two thousand are Europeans, sixty-two thousand Eurasians, eight hundred and ninety-thousand Natives, and seven hundred and sixty thousand others and unspecified.

THURSDAY, 27TH DECEMBER.

THE PROFESSORS, Teachers, and Pundits of the General Assembly's Institution presented a farewell address to the Rev. Mr. Hastie, from which we give the following extract:

Our College attained its utmost possibility under your management. The number of College students increased from three hundred to five hundred, and this increase is to be attributed mainly to the halo of superior scholarship that surrounded your name. The results of the annual examinations were also brilliant and unprecedented. The eloquence and untiring energy with which you forced our just claims upon the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction effected an increase of three thousand rupees per annum in the grant-in-aid of this institution. These facts, and various others which we cannot stop to mention, go to prove the high ability which you possess, and the great interest you took in the welfare of this institution.

Mr. Macpherson, La Martinere, who presided on the occasion, said:

Without a word of warning, your able Principal has been suddenly asked to leave his post. I do not mean to enter into matters connected with this unexpected turn of affairs, but I cannot help remarking on the extreme inconsistency between the reason assigned for removing him and the actual facts on the history of the General Assembly's Institution. The authorities of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh have decided that Mr. Hastie's continuing at the head of this Institution is incompatible with "its successful management." Assuredly this does not apply to the work done within these walls. From published reports I find that the number of students attending the College classes in 1882 was more than 510, nearly twice as many as there were in 1879, when Mr. Hastie became Principal. Looking at the numbers that have passed the F. A. Examination, I observe that in the four years from 1879 to 1882, no less than 195 were successful in passing, which is nearly one-fourth more than the entire number that passed during the period of fourteen years preceding 1879. The results of the B. A. Examinations are equally striking. It is also worthy of remark that a sum of more than Rs. 60,000 has been paid into the surplus funds of the Mission since Mr. Hastie took over charge of the Institution.

These facts will live in the history of the Institution.

IT IS STATED that twenty-six thousand ryots in the Colaba collectorate have petitioned the Bombay Government for the alteration of the Indian Forest Act of 1878, which debars them from utilising forest produce, loppings and dried leaves, for burning their fields, preparatory to their cultivation. They hold that this has been a privilege enjoyed by them from time immemorial. It is not known yet what reply will be given, but the demand is not an unreasonable one.

THE STATESMAN publishes the following telegram from Bombay:

Many native papers in this presidency decline to believe in the accuracy of the Defence Association's telegram, and the *Rast Goftar* concludes an article, the principal part of which is devoted to pointing out the weakness of the Viceroy, and the probability of seventy-five per cent failures of justice in cases of trials of Europeans by the new arrangement. It considers it would be better if the Bill were withdrawn altogether rather than passed in its altered form. The article goes on to say that the natives did not fight stoutly for their rights, but contented themselves with forwarding a few petitions to Government, and this is how they are recompensed for their peaceful behaviour. They have never abused the Viceroy, but, reposing all trust in him, have praised and extolled him, and this is the result. Those who gave themselves up to agitation, held out threats of riot and mutiny, and insulted the representative of the Crown, have alone been rewarded.

IT IS REPORTED from Algeria that great agitation prevails among the native population. The success of the Mahdi has aroused Mussulman fanaticism, and emissaries from the False Prophet are said to be traversing Tunis. The necessity of maintaining strong forces in Algeria is urged by the Governor.

THE STATESMAN hears it rumoured on good authority that Jugut Jung Bahadoor, eldest son of the late Sir Jung Bahadur, has embraced the doctrines of the Bramochari of Brindrabun, and was duly initiated with great *èclat* on Thursday, the 6th instant. It is also said that the Maharajas of Jeypore and Gwalior have become disciples of the same persuasion.

FRIDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

WE TAKE from a London paper the following romantic story:

Further details have been received concerning the fatal Hungarian duel, a short account of which we published in our later editions yesterday. According to the story of the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, the combatants, Dr. Julius Rosenberg and Count Stephen Batthyany, had been married to the same lady, Fraulein Hona Schosberger, who is the daughter of a wealthy *parvenu*, Herr Schosberger de Tornya, a Jewish banker. It had been the banker's ambition to marry his daughters to scions of noble houses, and in the case of his eldest daughter he had succeeded, she having married Baron Bornemissza, a Transylvanian noble. Fraulein, however, fell in love with Dr. Rosenberg, an advocate. At first her parents objected to the match, but ultimately, it is said, gave their consent, and the marriage took place during the summer at Eger. The banker's noble son-in-law then appeared on the scene, gave his father-in-law to understand that he regarded the marriage as an *mesalliance*, and that he would withdraw from the family if it had really taken place. In consequence of this, as Madame Rosenberg refused to abandon her husband, she was forcibly taken away to a secluded spot in Hungary, out of the reach of Dr. Rosenberg. Count Batthyany then negotiated with the banker for the marriage of his daughter. Dr. Rosenberg, learning that it was the intention of his father-in-law to altogether disregard the marriage at Eger, and marry his wife to Count Batthyany, waited upon the Count at Wiesbaden, explained to him that the banker's daughter was already his wife, and appealed to him as a gentleman not to force the lady into an illegal marriage. The Count not only refused to accede to the advocate's request, but treated him in a most insulting manner. The marriage took place, in spite of the resistance of Madame Rosenberg. While at Wiesbaden, the Count declined to accept a challenge from Dr. Rosenberg on the grounds that he would not fight a Jew, and that the Doctor was not a person to whom he could give satisfaction. Dr. Rosenberg renewed the challenge, when Count Batthyany returned at Pesth, and intimated that if it were again declined he would publish his enemy as a coward. The doctor further laid his case before the members of the National Club of the Aristocracy, who decided that he was a man the Count ought to fight. Arrangements were then made for what proved to be the fatal encounter. The combatants and their seconds retired to Ternesvar. The duel, which was fought at twenty paces, was a prolonged one. Two shots were fired without effect, and the seconds then intervened in the hope of bringing about a reconciliation. Their efforts, however, were fruitless. The next shot fell to Count Batthyahy, who fired and missed. Dr. Rosenberg then carefully covered his antagonist and fired, the ball striking the temple, and piercing the brain of the Count, who instantly fell dead. The matter is now in the hands of the police, who are investigating it, Dr. Rosenberg being under arrest.

LORD HARTINGTON, in addressing his constituents at Accrington on November 30, made the following statement, regarding the Ilbert Bill: "During my tenure of office, assent was given to the Government, under which we proposed this change." He further admitted that some members of his Council had warned him that the measure was likely to displease their countrymen in India. Replying to the charge against the Government by the Opposition of extravagance in the administration of India, he pointed out that taxation had been lightened, and the revenues had been spent on productive works, and not on war.

IT IS REPORTED that the Raja of Kolhapore is dead. He had been so violent of late that he had to be put in charge of keepers. In a tussle with a keeper yesterday, he fell, ruptured his spleen, and died in a quarter of an hour.

SOME ONE, evidently authoritative, writes to the *Bombay Gazette* under the signature of "A Protestant Who Knows," as follows:

"It may surprise you to hear that when the Bombay Government proposed last May to settle the Ilbert Bill difficulty by extending the jury system to the mofussil, as is now to be done, Lord Ripon entirely concurred in the suggestion, and wished at once to carry it into execution. He was, however, persuaded by his Council that the scheme would not be acceptable to the Europeans, and would not work. He, therefore, with great regret abandoned the idea, though, like other Englishmen, who have lived the greater portion of their lives in England, he has an exaggerated belief in the advantage of trial by jury. Personally, therefore, the compromise now arrived at is to him most agreeable."

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that the examination of candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service will be held in Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University on the 15th, 16th and 17th January 1884, instead of on the 14th, 15th and 16th idem, as previously notified. The number of appointments to be competed for at the ensuing examination will be six. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. and from 2 P.M., to 5 P.M. on each day.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR has the following:

Some European soldiers from Ahmedabad Camp went shikaring the other day to a neighbouring village. One of them feeling thirsty, they entered a private field and finding three cultivators at their simple meal, with an earthen pot of water near them, asked for a drink. The cultivators respectfully explained to the sahibs that as the water could not be served out without pouring the vessel, they might go a little further and drink out of a cistern. This annoyed the soldiers, and with their usual chivalry, they wanted to break the pot before leaving. This the *khedus* objected and then followed a scuffle in which one of the soldiers broke the head of the *khedu* with the butt end of his musket. The *khedu*, who knew that the *Chhota Saheb* (Assistant Collector and Magistrate) was somewhere near, ran up to him. That officer, Mr. Morrison, at once went to the spot, apprehended the soldier who was struggling to get away, tried him formally and sentenced him to a month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. But the soldier appealed to the Sessions Judge, who remitted the sentence and reduced the fine to Rs. 5, no doubt, for valid reasons which will be made known.

Under the concordat this soldier would have had a right to demand a trial by jury.

SATURDAY 29TH, DECEMBER.

IT IS PROPOSED to buoy the river Mutlah with a view to improving Port Canning and making it available mainly as a kerosine port. Something is better than nothing.

WE HAVE RECEIVED an account of the Christmas entertainment given to the inmates of the Calcutta Alms House through the Central Committee of the District Charitable Society. The inmates expressed their feeling of gratitude in an address to their worthy Superintendent, Mr. McGuire.

WE TAKE the following from the *Indian Mirror*:

A public meeting of the merchants and traders of China Bazar and Radha Bazar to protest against the *concordat*, was held in new China Bazar yesterday at 5-15 P.M. About five hundred persons were present. Baboo Kedar Nath Mitter of the firm of Messrs. Harish Chunder Bose and Co., merchants and agents, Radha Bazar, was voted to the Chair. The following resolution was unanimously passed: "That this meeting is alarmed, astounded, and deeply grieved at the dangerous precedent established by the Government of India in entering into a secret treaty with regard to a public measure like the Ilbert Bill, with an irresponsible body like the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and that this meeting views with alarm the prospect of the failure of justice, sure to result from the *concordat* arranged between the Government of India and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, and expresses its unqualified disapproval and strong condemnation of the same.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE thus looks at the practical part of the Ilbert Bill compromise:

In the very natural feeling of gratification at the termination of an irritating controversy, it is to be hoped that the permanent interests of administration of justice in the Mofussil will not be lost sight of. The proposal to give every accused European in the Mofussil the right to claim a Jury, of which the majority should consist of his own countrymen, is certainly open to the objection stated with considerable force by a Calcutta paper—that in painting districts every planter will be tried by planters, and in railway centres railway *employes* will be tried by railway *employes*. As the *Statesman* puts it tersely, this amounts to asking the accused to try himself. It need not be pointed out that a series of acquittals against evidence under such circumstances would result in a scandal which would rouse the indignation of England and India alike, and the whole Jury system would be brought in to a discredit from which it might never recover. Any one who has read the history of what resulted in former days from the inadequacy of the judicial arrangements for dealing with offences committed in the Mofussil will understand how serious is the peril involved in any weakening of the machinery devised for the express purpose of putting an end to the manifold abuses so prevalent while there was virtual immunity for offences committed outside of the Presidency Towns. The Government of India is bound to face this aspect of the question when carrying out the suggestion of the Bombay Government, that Europeans in the Mofussil should in all cases be allowed to demand a Jury of which the majority shall also be Europeans. The idea of a Jury is in accordance with our traditions; but even at home, where there is a large choice and a Jury pannel includes men of various classes, opinions, and parties, it has been found by no means easy to get twelve men together in a box whose verdicts give unmixed satisfaction to the trained and authoritative Judges who charge them in India, fortunately, it is not necessary to find a dozen competent men. A Jury may consist of three only. The Government of India could turn this fact to account and insert a provision in the Code—for the object of the Bill, after all is simply to amend the Criminal Procedure Code—under which a Sessions Judge or a District Magistrate can, if he sees fit, empannel a Jury of which two members out of the three may be, and in certain cases shall be, European Government servants. In that way the scandals which would be almost certain to arise if Planter could only be tried by a Jury of Planters or a railway servant by a Jury of railway servants, would be avoided. It might also be provided that a Magistrate or on appeal the High Court, should have a right to send an accused European before a Court in another district, when a jury for whose impartiality there was no reasonable guarantee could not be empannelled in the district in which the alleged offences was committed. Once the danger which has been pointed out is frankly admitted, it can be guarded against without any extraordinary effort of ingenuity. But if it be ignored now, we shall probably have to encounter a much fiercer outburst of race-animosity than that which has been recently experienced.

REFERING to the same subject the *Statesman* says:

We appeal to the common sense and candour of everybody, that before the Government commits itself to this revolutionary expedient for disarming European opposition to the measure, it should consult its district executive and judiciary, as to how it may reasonably be expected to work. We believe it to be impracticable and full of mischief, and it is lamentable that the Viceroy from sheer want of proper advisers, because the

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

bureaucracy will not hear of our institutions being popularized should be the victim of the three or four, or half-a-dozen men, whom the present absurd system of Government makes the irresponsible rulers of some 250 millions of people. There is fifty times the need now to consult the district executive and judiciary that there was before, for it is they only who can forecast the probable effects of the change that is contemplated, and we demand that their opinions should be obtained before a step is taken to give effect to this so-called compromise, but actual capitulation. The demand cannot reasonably nor justly be refused, and Lord Ripon will, we think, see this himself. We recommend the native press to require this 'reference' with one voice.

We concur.

THE ABOVE JOURNAL has received the following telegram from Bombay :

Bombay, December 28.—It is stated on unimpeachable authority, that the day after his return from leave from England, Sir Charles Sargeant, the Chief Justice, called on the Governor, and in a brief conversation, an arrangement was arrived at regarding the position of the High Court Judges at the Governor's levees, which is perfectly satisfactory to them, without entailing a reversion to the previous disorderly arrangement. All officers above the first class of the Warrant of Precedence, including Military and Naval Commanders-in-Chief, Chief Justice, Bishop, Ordinary Members of Council, High Court Judges, Military officers above the rank of Major-General. Members of the Legislative Council, the Chief Secretary, and Vice-Chancellor of the University will occupy positions on the same side of the room as the Governor, between him and the door of exit, the circle being continued along on the opposite side of the room by others, who may be entitled to be admitted to the private entree, these latter including of course Judges.

Sir James Fergusson, who was here lately, has evidently taken a lesson from the Viceroy in this respect.

LAST EVENING there was a pleasant Evening Party at the India Club. The gathering was respectable.

THE PIONEER thus writes on the Ilbert Bill compromise :

The value of the concession now made will perhaps be regarded in various lights. It was one which the Government must have made with considerable reluctance; and if we are to regard it as a kind of penalty exacted by the Opposition, it is a heavy one. Its value, as a safeguard to the European community, seems to us by no means so considerable; while its worth as a legislative improvement must be reckoned as a minus quantity. We still hope for a somewhat better result from the deliberations of the Select Committee.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications and periodicals : 1. Speeches of the Marquis of Ripon Vols. I. and II. from 1880 to 1883, published by Kaliprosunno Sen Gupta, (People's Edition.) 2. The Ren Question in Bengal. By Parbutichurn Roy, B. A. Deputy Collector &c. 3. Guide to the Calcutta Zoological Garden. By John Anderson, M. D. F. R. S. 4. Ramayana in Bengali prose, Edited by Kristogopal Bhukta, Nos. 18 to 22. 5. Nielkantha Pudabali or sacred songs in Bengali By Nielkantha Bannerjee of Sasun. 6. Nibatukabach-Badha, a poem in Bengali. By Mohesh Chunder Turkachuramani. 7. Hannemann, A Homœopathic Monthly in Bengali. Vol. I. No. 9. 8. Petition of the Inhabitants of the Colaba District regarding the Forest Act of 1878. 10. A Reprint of a leading article on the proposed Harbour at Quilon. 11. The Harvest Field, December 1883.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, December 22.—Five of the Glasgow dynamite conspirators have been sentenced to penal servitude for life and five to penal servitude for seven years.

23.—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a deputation, yesterday, announced the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill to extend the County Franchise.

25.—In reply to a memorial presented to Lord Kimberley on the 10th instant by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, his Lordship says that Government is fully alive to the importance of railway extension in India, and proposes to refer the question to a Select Committee next Session.

26.—Mr. Horace G. Walpole has been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India.

Cairo, December 21.—It is reported that King John of Abyssinia is massing troops at Adira and is threatening Massowah.

28.—Sir Evelyn Baring has informed the Egyptian Government that the British troops will assist the Egyptian army in defending Egypt proper, if attacked.

Paris December 24.—The French papers to-day are exultant over the victory at Sontay. They deprecate mediation and recommend a continuation of hostilities until the Delta is cleared of the enemy.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, DECEMBER, 31, 1883.

THE COMPROMISE—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Now that the first excitement consequent on the announcement of the *concordat* is over, we think our countrymen should camly examine the terms on which it is based. A calm and dispassionate examination of the whole subject is due to the high-minded and liberal statesman at the head of the Government, who is not simply a ruler but a friend of the people of India; it is due to the Queen's Government, which must have given its assent to the compact, and it is due to the people at large whose welfare is so much interwovened with it. The morning papers in announcing the settlement chose to give it the name of *concordat*. Now, what is a *concordat* ? The dictionary meaning of it is this—an agreement or compact, especially between a temporal sovereign and the Pope. It is absurd to say that the Government has given this name to the arrangement made—it must be the invention of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association, which, elated with their triumph, has adopted the name, which has not a little prejudiced the transaction in the estimation of the general public. But the Government, which, we are sorry to say, has from the beginning bungled in this sad business, has also bungled in this matter. The announcement ought to have come from the Government direct and not through the Defence Association. The very fact that the Government was obliged to temporize with the Defence Association was humiliating enough—it would have better maintained its own dignity if it had majestically pursued its own course, whatever it might be, regardless of party agitation—but the other fact that it suffered, we cannot believe it directly authorized, the Defence Association to be the interpreter of its resolution, was still more humiliating. The Government immediately found out its mistake, for it has had to correct the original version of the Defence Association, particularly on one material point. But let that pass.

Let us see what the compromise really means. The authorized version runs as follows :

"On the basis of the modifications approved in the Secretary of State's despatch, the right to be given to European British subjects, when brought for trial before a District Magistrate or Sessions Judge to claim trial by Jury such as is provided for by Section 451 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is subject to the following conditions :—

(1.) No distinction to be made between European and Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges.

(2.) Powers of District Magistrates under Section 446 of the Code to be extended to imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of rupees 2,000 or both.

The Executive Committee of the Defence Association to treat this understanding as a settlement."

It is argued that the first point of the compact is the affirmation of the principle of perfect equality between European and Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, which was the cardinal principle of the original Bill. As regards Sessions trials the European British subject already enjoys the right of trial by jury : so he gains nothing new under this head of the compact, whereas the Natives gain this much that their countrymen, who may rise to the rank of Sessions Judge, will have the power to try a European British subject. The powers of the District Magistrate are practically doubled, or rather some of the powers of the Sessions Court are transferred to them, irrespective of colour and creed. This too it is contended is in conformity with the cardinal principle of the original Bill. When brought up for trial before the District Magistrate the European British subject, it is true, will have the right to claim trial by jury ; but the answer is that for offences involving sentences of more than three months' imprisonment they have already the right of trial by jury before a Sessions Court, and in so far the right conferred is no new concession. As for offences carrying not more than three months' imprisonment, under the compact the European British subject, if brought before a District Magistrate, will be entitled to be tried by a jury ; but the answer is that such cases are not as a rule tried by District Magistrates, that they are generally taken up by Joint-Magistrates, whose powers remain unaltered, and that in this respect the position of the European British subject will be *statu qua ante*. It is also affirmed that under the present law the European British subject in a criminal trial before the High Court or a Court of Sessions can claim a jury not less than half of which shall be Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans. Practically, therefore, it is urged, it is no great triumph for the Anglo-Indians. The European British subject will be amenable to trial before both the Native District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, and as for the safeguard of jury trial, it will apply equally to both the European and Native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. There will be thus perfect race-equality between the two classes of officers, and so far the cardinal principle of the Bill is saved.

This is one view of the question. The other view is this. It is true that the European and Native Sessions Judge—we will take this officer first—will have equal jurisdiction over European British subjects in criminal matters, but the jury trial being a *sine qua non* the power of the Native Sessions Judge will practically be a sham. It may be taken for granted that in districts where Europeans abound no native will be appointed to the Sessions Court, and as such districts are generally jury districts, the Native Sessions Judge will be kept out of the way. For this the Government of India will not of course be responsible. In non-jury districts the Native Sessions Judge will have no jurisdiction, and except in Bengal and Assam, most districts are non-jury districts. So that the new law will to all intents and purposes remain a dead letter in most parts of India. The practical effect will be that though Native Sessions Judges will be ostensibly declared competent to try a European British subject, in reality he will remain where he is. The change will be on paper only; the injustice and anomaly will remain perfectly intact; in other words the change will be a mere mockery. We now turn to the District Magistrate. It is true that both the European and Native District Magistrate will exercise equal jurisdiction over the European British subject, but the latter will have the right of trial by jury in all cases, even in a case of common *marpit* or petty assault or petty theft. As in the case of the Native Sessions Judge so in this, the Native District Magistrate will have no power in a non-jury district, and the law will consequently remain a dead letter. Then it is admitted that as District Magistrates do not generally try cases, they will not be called upon to associate themselves with a jury, and as the powers of the Joint and Assistant Magistrates remain all the same, the power proposed to be conferred on the Native District Magistrates will practically be a fiction. It would have been something, if the Native Joint-Magistrates had been vested with the power, but as this is not intended the theory of race-equality will at the best remain a theory. So according to this view, in neither respect, that is to say, whether as regards the Native Sessions Judge or the Native District Magistrate the cardinal principle of the Bill is carried out.

But this is not all. Now the European British subject has no right to be tried by a jury in all cases even before a Court of Sessions. The jury section applicable to European British subjects under the existing law is as follows :

451. In trials of European British subjects before a High Court or Sessions, if, before the first juror is called and accepted, or the first assessor is appointed, as the case may be, any such subject requires to be tried by a mixed jury, or by a mixed set of assessors, not less than half the number of the jurors or assessors shall be Europeans or Americans, or both Europeans and Americans.

The reader doubtless knows the distinction between trial by jury and trial by assessors. In the first case the Court may dissent from the verdict of a jury but cannot set it aside, it can only refer to the High Court, whereas in the second case the opinion of the assessors is not binding upon the court at all. Under the compact the trial of European British subjects by assessors is done away with, for in every case before the Sessions Judge and District Magistrate the European British subject will have the right to claim a trial by jury. Thus by their present agitation the European British subjects gain more than what they had before. As for the argument that it does not necessarily follow that the jury which will try a European British subject will consist of a majority of Europeans and Americans, it is observable that the Judge, if he so wishes, may constitute a jury composed of such majority. But on this point the following remarks of the *Bengal Public Opinion* are worth consideration :

Some of our countrymen are under the erroneous impression that the official version of the *Concordat* does not give a majority of European British-born Jurors to an accused of that class. Under Sec. 451 of the Criminal Procedure Code, "*not less than half the jurors shall be Europeans.*" By Sec. 274 of the same Code: "In trials before the High Court the Jury shall consist of nine persons. In trials by Jury before the Court of Session the Jury shall consist of such uneven number not being less than three or more than nine as the Local Government, by order applicable to any particular district, or to any particular class of offences in that district, may direct." By a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, 1873, p. 152, the Local Government directed that in certain districts the Jury shall consist of *five*, in others, of *three*. Of course this does not apply to British-born subjects. Under the present Bill, we do not yet know what number will be assigned, whether 9, 5 or 3, but it *must* be an *uneven* number. But what is half of 9, 5 or 3? It must be 4, 3 and 2, for it cannot be $4\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ according to the letter of the law. It has up to this time never been 4, 2 or 1. Therefore, there *must* be a majority. Then again, Sec. 307 by which a Sessions Judge is authorised to refer to the High Court, in case of difference with jurymen, cannot apply to the Magistrate; therefore the verdict of the Jury in cases triable by the Magistrate, must be final, and the Magistrate reduced into a non-entity. It is doubtful even if this power in a Sessions Judge applies to the trial of European British born subjects, for their trial is governed by the procedure in Chapter XXXIII whereas this provision is contained in Chapter XXIII, but even if it does, the magistrates are not touched.

Further, the European British subject has now no right to be tried by a jury before a District Magistrate, but when the compact becomes law he will have that right. It is true that under the present practice the Joint-Magistrate tries original cases, but there is nothing to prevent the District Magistrate from transferring a case on to his own file from the Joint-Magistrate's court, either on the application of the accused, or on a reference by the Joint Magistrate, or of his own accord and then the European British subject will be perfectly competent to claim a trial by jury. Besides, there are districts where there are no Joint-Magistrates, for instance Maldah, Noakhally, and others, and as no native Deputy Magistrate can try a European British subject, the District Magistrate must try him, but under the compact he will not be able to do so without calling in a jury. Here the agitators have obtained a substantial gain. But there is something more. Will it not be grossly anomalous to let a Joint or Assistant Magistrate do that which a full-power Magistrate will be declared by law unfit to do? A Magistrate will be unfit under the compact to inflict a fine of ten shillings without the verdict of a jury, and will it not be absurd for him to leave cases involving a month's imprisonment in the hands of a Joint? In common decency he should not. It would we repeat be a gross anomaly if he did. He must as a matter of course take all English cases on his file so that no English case will be tried except by two irresponsible jurors of the country and color of the accused. What the effect of such jury trials will be, we need not dwell upon. Certain it is that the Government of Her Majesty has found it necessary to suspend trials by jury in Ireland in the interest of justice, and in India we have to get that system given us for the benefit of our diseased spleen.

We have seen it stated that it is not intended to associate a District Magistrate with a jury in the trial of European British subjects, that the Magistrate will simply enquire into the case, and that if the accused should claim a jury he should commit him to the sessions. We do not understand this interpretation. If the District Magistrate is not to try a European British subject when he claims a jury, but to commit him, then his present powers will be materially reduced; if he is only to try, when the accused elects to be tried by him, then the position will be the same as now. A Native Deputy Magistrate can now try a European British subject with his consent. Then how is the principle of the Bill carried out.?

The objections to the *concordat* do not rest solely on the ground that the original principle of the Bill will practically fail, or that the Government has given more than what the agitators had wanted or had dreamt of. It may be conceded that the affirmation of the principle, of the Bill was a favour, proposed to be conferred upon us, and that if circumstances have so taken their course that the Government is powerless to give effect to it, it is undoubtedly a matter of regret, but not so much of complaint. The Government means well, but if influences have worked against the fulfilment of its generous intentions, and if it cannot get over them, we cannot justly blame it for giving in. The peace of the country is of paramount importance, and every other consideration must give way to it. But we hold that the proposed arrangement will be detrimental to the interests of justice. In the first place a jury of Europeans and Americans is not available in all districts. Then whether the Judge be a European or a Native he will have no power to try a European British subject, where a jury cannot be had, he must pass on the case to a district where a jury may be available, and that district may be miles away. So a poor cooly who may be seriously maltreated by a hard-hearted British task-master, must either pocket the wrong or go to a distance of miles and miles, and undergo under the benign influence of the law all the hardships, expenses, and troubles of a prosecution in a distant district. Will this state of things, we ask, tend to promote the ends of justice? The reform effected by the Act of 1872 was at least attended with the advantage that a culprit, if a British-born subject, could be tried in the district by a European Sessions Judge, whether the district was a jury or non-jury district, and the old scandal was thus put an end to. But the proposed arrangement will revive the old scandal, and operate in our humble opinion seriously to the detriment of justice. It is this tendency of the compact which fills us with the deepest regret, anxiety and alarm. If it had left things *in statu qua ante*, we would not have much reason to complain. But as it is calculated to sacrifice justice, we are constrained to lift our voice against it. We can reconcile ourselves to a compromise, which may lead to a postponement of the fruition of just and generous theories, or honorable aspirations, but we cannot accept a compromise, the obvious tendency of which is to compromise the interests and ends of justice.

We have not the remotest wish to add to the difficulties of our Government, particularly of our noble-hearted Viceroy. We sincerely sympathize with him. He would not have certainly swerved an inch from the just and generous policy, which he had chalked out in this matter, if he had seen his way clear. We can well understand that though the head of the Government, His Excellency is hampered by a Council, and that if the majority of the Council have decided otherwise his single voice could not reverse their decision. There is not a single native of India, who for a moment questions the sincerity of Lord Ripon's intentions, his generous heart, his deep solicitude for the welfare of the people of this country, and his earnest desire to found the Queen's Government in India on the solid basis of liberal and progressive institutions, and all India would have rejoiced if His Lordship had like Lord Napier and Ettrick in 1872 allowed the Council to stand forth in all their glory by defeating their noble Chief on such a momentous, we may say, sacred question.

THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL.

IX.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S MINUTE.

WE propose to consider in this article the remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the transferability of the occupancy holding. His Honor says:

Having given the matter his most careful attention, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the weight of the argument and fact is in favour of legislation in the direction indicated by the Bill; and he accordingly would recognize the transferability of the ryot's occupancy right throughout these Provinces. It may be accepted that freedom of transfer was not an incident of the *khudkhast* ryots holding; and the Lieutenant-Governor is not unmindful of the fact that in Jhansi, in the Deccan, to some extent in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and possibly in other parts of India, free sale has had evil results on a thriftless peasantry. If he had to deal with the question as one of mere theory, Mr. Rivers Thompson would probably not remain uninfluenced by its historical aspect, and by the dangers of vesting a population with transferable rights of property before habits of thrift among them had been fully confirmed. But the Lieutenant-Governor has here to deal with a question, not of theory, but of actual practice. It is here not a matter of "introducing a source of temporary prosperity," and encouraging an "increase of thrift-lessness on the one hand, and of greed on the other," as was the case in the Dekhan, but of confirming and recognizing a growing custom, to which the needs of the country have spontaneously given birth, and which has so far produced no evil results.

It will be seen from the above that the Lieutenant-Governor admits that "freedom of transfer was not an incident of the khudkust ryot's holding." This was the ancient land law, and as the object of the present Bill is to restore that law, the provision in question is upon the face of it *ultra vires*. His Honor talks of "custom." But how could "custom" apply to the modern occupancy ryot, who was the creature of Act X of 1859? The custom referred to in that Act must have had antecedent existence, but the occupancy tenure, founded on twelve years' continuous possession, had had no such existence. The custom upon which reliance was placed was applicable to *khoodkhast* tenures of old, and not to modern occupancy tenures. So much for custom.

The Lieutenant-Governor admits that evil results have flowed from the free sale of ryoti holdings, His Honor quotes Jhansi, the Deccan and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. We will give the following extract from the report of Mr. Elliott, the Famine Commissioner of Mysore in 1877-78:

"A custom has grown up (not, as far as I could learn, confirmed by any legal authority) under which he possesses a transferable interest in the land he cultivates, and this right of sale and mortgage is being followed by the same baneful results as in other parts of India. The ownership of the land is fast passing out of the hands of those who are directly interested in it. Any one who, in technical language, "tests the jamabandi,"—that is, who takes the village papers and walks over the fields to compare the actual with the recorded facts,—will learn that this field belongs to a Brahmin at Seringapatam, and that to a revenue official at the head-quarters of the district, and the third perhaps to a trader in Bangalore. Not single fields only, but large blocks of land, and sometimes whole villages, are alienated in this way; and the actual cultivator, the old owner, remains on the worst and most precarious of tenures, a metayer tenancy-at-will, paying half the crop to the distant proprietor. In this way the glory of the ryotwari system, the union of cultivating and proprietary rights in one person, is departing from it, and zemindari system is growing up without a traditionary basis, without historical justification, and without the careful protection of subordinate rights which the experience of three generations has introduced to remedy the evils inherent in the less simple tenure which prevails in Upper India."

But the Lieutenant-Governor says that the transfer of occupancy holdings is going on in Bengal, and that the apprehended evils have not been realized. His Honor makes the following remarks on the statistics given:

These statistics prove that not only in every district of Behar, but in every district of these Provinces (except Darjeeling, where altogether exceptional conditions prevail) occupancy rights are now more or less freely sold as a matter of private agreement without objection on the landlord's part, and we know from independent evidence that many of the districts in which the custom seems most firmly established are those in which ryots are best off. It is true that about 16 per cent of the purchasers of occupancy rights are mahajuns; and this is a fact which has created misgivings as to the ultimate effect of formally recognizing the transferable character of occupancy rights. That is a danger, however, for which it is believed some provision has been made in the earlier portions of this letter, and with which I am to deal at greater length further on. Here I am to observe that it is now quite too late for landlords to object to a custom which already seems, without any opposition on their part, to have taken root in the agrarian economy of the Province.

The Lieutenant-Governor ought to remember that there are ryots and ryots. The so-called ryots, who generally purchase occupancy holdings, are in fact mahajuns and other small capitalists.

On this point we cannot do better than quote the following remarks contained in the petition of the zemindars to the Viceroy:

The figures are relied upon to show that occupancy rights are generally sold. That however is not the point. The point is, are they sold *without the landlord's consent*. Occupancy rights are frequently transferable under an implied or express agreement with the land lord, and they are always transferable with his consent. The figures in the Lieutenant-Governor's letter do not show that a single transfer took place against the will of the landlord. The established law of the land, both at the present time and before the Permanent Settlement, is the same, that an occupancy ryot cannot transfer his land without his landlord's consent. This is the law, and why is it to be altered?

That is just the question. If it is not necessary to take the landlord's consent, if the ryot already enjoys the right of free sale under a growing custom, where is then the use of fresh legislation?

There is one point to which we would draw attention before we conclude. An experienced Revenue officer writes:

"It is believed that to make the tenure saleable would (1) be an undoubted advantage to the ryot, and (2) on the other hand it would frequently be a convenience to the zemindar to be able to realize arrears of rent by the sale of the tenure instead of resuming direct possession of the land. I join issue with both these conclusions."

"The first feature of the change which will be made apparent to a body of cultivators, nine out of ten of whom are in debt, is the increased facility with which they can borrow money—a feature not calculated to arrest improvidence among an improvident class. The mahajun will then take care that no other feature is allowed to present itself."

"In districts where industries are carried on by European or native capital, requiring for the production of the subject-matter of the industry an amount of land more or less under the control of the capitalist, there would be a great danger of his becoming a large monopolist of land in neighbourhoods where he required it were occupancy tenures transferable. In the three principal indigo districts of Behar tenures would be bought up all around the factories, the good land put into indigo, the bad land made over to cultivators at comparatively high rates."

May we ask whether it is the intention of Government to facilitate the purchase of ryoti jotes by planters? We cannot believe that that is its object. But we fear that will be the direct result of the proposed legislation. And the ryots will doubtless bless the Government that will bring about such a consummation!

THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

The Allahabad Revenue Board's annual report of revenue administration of the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 30th September, 1882, and the Lieutenant-Governor's orders thereon, are now before the public. The year under report, though a season of plenty and low prices, was abnormally unhealthy. Fever prevailed to a much larger extent and proved more fatal than it did in the previous year. The mortality from cholera was also very high; and cattle-disease prevailed as usual. The financial results of the revenue administration of the year, as might be expected in a season of plenty, were very favourable. Notwithstanding the abolition of the patwari cess in the middle of the year which caused a loss of nearly 12 lakhs, the total receipts from the various sources of revenue showed a net increase of about 13 lakhs in the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The fixed land revenue demand for the year was Rs 4,28,69,026, and the collections amounted to Rs. 4,26,92,354, leaving a balance of only Rs. 1,76,672. Out of Rs. 7,36,519 suspended on account of the drought in 1880-81, Rs. 6,40,859 were collected, leaving a balance of less than a lakh of rupees. We observe that the advance collections during 1881-82 amounted to Rs. 78,26,738. The large amount of advance collections, to our thinking, requires explanation. It shows, we suspect, over-zeal on the part of the Tahsildars who explain that the dates for payment of land-revenue instalments are not fixed too late in any district. The Resolution of the Government of India dated 3rd May, 1882, enunciated some principles for fixing the instalments of revenue and rent with reference to the character of the harvests raised. The Allahabad Revenue Board state that these principles have long been recognised in the North-Western Provinces. They write:—"As the Board understand it, the object of the Government of India is that the revenue should be collected at times most convenient to the people, and in fixing the dates in the North-Western Provinces this has always been kept in view. It may be that in some instances the same pargana may contain tracts somewhat differently circumstanced, i. e., one being able to pay the revenue a few days earlier than the other. In such cases the dates have been fixed to suit the latter tract, the landlords in the other tracts paying the revenue in advance if they wish. The collecting staff, as the Government are aware, is already overburdened with work, and it is not possible to fix a smaller unit than the pargana without materially increasing that establishment; nor is the Board prepared to say that any material advantage would result even if separate dates were fixed for each mahal. The land revenue being demandable on certain fixed dates it must follow that the collections vary with the harvests and advance payments are larger in those years in which the crops are harvested early. For, as has been already explained in a separate communication, it is necessary for account purposes to class as advance payment money paid on even one day before the instalment falls due." Now, if the object the Government of India had in view in issuing the Resolution of 3rd May last year is to be fully attained by adjusting the dates of payment of rent and revenue to the harvests raised, the mahal, and not the pargana, is to be taken as the unit, for the Board admit that in some instances the same pargana contains tracts differently circumstanced.

Chapter III. of the Board's report treats of the operations under the Rent Law. Comparing the number of suits and applications filed during 1881-82 with the number for the preceding year, we observe that the number of suits has increased by 6 per cent., while that of applications has increased by no less than 57 per cent. This abnormal augmentation in the number of applications according to the Board "points to embittered relations between the two great classes of the agricultural population, and to unusual recourse to litigation for the purposes of mutual worry and annoyance." The increase, we notice, has occurred chiefly under applications by tenants to contest ejectment; applications from landlords to eject tenant is to have a notice of ejectment issued; and applications from landholders for assistance to eject tenants without occupancy rights. Notices to eject, numbering 39,453, were served during 1881-82 as compared with 27,336 notices in the preceding year. But the great majority of all the notices of ejectment, and no less than four-fifths of the increased number in 1881-82, were not contested; while the persons and areas affected by the notices formed a very small proportion of the forty-one thousand square miles of cultivation and the six and-a-half millions of male agriculturists holding and cultivating land in the North-Western Provinces. "It is to be expected," observes the Lieutenant-Governor, "that the relations in these provinces between landlords and tenants, which are affected by many and varying circumstances, must necessarily give rise to a great number of transactions and to much litigation between classes of whom neither is distinguished by prudence or by business-like habits. At the same time the character and general working of these relations is one of the gravest problems connected with the revenue administration of these provinces, and one to which the Lieutenant Governor trusts the Board are giving, and will continue to give, their most earnest attention. But all experience proves that the proprietor of land will endeavour to rid his property of tenures that encumber his competed ownership and will certainly spare no pains to prevent the accrual of any such limitations upon his power to obtain the full market rent for his lands. The Lieutenant-Governor learns with satisfaction that the practice, alleged to be pursued by landlords, of allowing arrears of rent to accumulate, in order to effect the destruction of occupancy rights through the tenant's default, is kept in check by the court's granting permission to tenants to pay the arrears in instalments." Applications for determination or enhancement of rent fell from 8,354 in 1880-81 to 6,949 in 1881-82. In reference to this decrease, Sir Alfred Lyall desires the Board to watch carefully the working of the new rules with the view of ascertaining that undue difficulty is not imposed upon landlords seeking legitimate enhancement.

It will be remembered that, in reviewing the revenue administration report for 1880-81, Sir Alfred Lyall directed the Board's attention to three important points—(1)namely, the incidence of the revenue demand, and the manner and effect of its collection with reference to the character of the seasons and the condition of the revenue-payer; (2) the relations between landlord and tenant; (3) improvements for the protection of the land in seasons of drought, either with the aid of advances from Government, or from private capital. With regard to the first point, the Lieutenant-Governor complains that the meaning of the Government has been somewhat misunderstood. His Honor points out that the recent orders of the Government of India regarding suspensions and remissions leave no room for any misapprehension as to the intentions and wishes of the Government on the subject; and that one of the leading questions of the day is whether the actual collection of the revenue demand, which is fixed in its yearly amount for a prolonged period, can be so adjusted to the varying circumstances of different seasons with the period, as to obviate the pressure upon the people of an unvarying demand. If this question could be satisfactorily solved, it would be a great thing. Regarding the second point, the Lieutenant-Governor is not yet prepared to come to any conclusion as to the alleged change in the relations between landlord and tenant, and measures to be taken in connection with it. Sir Alfred Lyall is not the man to arrive at a hasty decision upon any important public question. Referring to the third point, His Honor frankly says that little has been done during 1881-82 to carry out improvements for the protection of the land in seasons of drought, either with the aid of advances from Government, or from private capital; and that the experiments made in the direction of constructing state-wells have practically ended in failure. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the amendment of the law for advances for land improvements will lead to a freer investment of capital in the land by and through the people themselves. In this connection we are glad to observe that with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India has decided that enhanced revenue shall not be taken for profits due to improvements effected otherwise than at the expense of the State. This is a move in the right direction.

MR. F. H. PELLEW ON THE TENANCY BILL.

MR. F. H. PELLEW, the Commissioner of the Dacca Division on leave, has contributed to the *National Review* a short but telling article on the Tenancy Bill. He dwells chiefly on that part of the Bill, which will affect the actual cultivators of the soil. He writes: "Under the Permanent Settlement which Lord Cornwallis made, the State gave up its claim to the rent altogether. This, in future, was to belong to the zemindar. In return, the zemindar was to surrender all his sovereign or quasi-sovereign powers. He was to be subject, in his dealings with the cultivators and in other matters, to the jurisdiction of courts of law; and he was to punctually pay to Government a certain fixed sum annually (settled after a more or less detailed inquiry, at the highest figures ever realised); in default of payment of which, his property was liable to immediate sale. As set-off for the very high assessment, the zemindar was to enjoy undisturbed all benefits from improvement. The bargain, solemnly made, was accepted; but at first the zemindars had the worst of it. Deprived of so much of their power, they failed to realize the high proportion required for the payment of the contract sum. Most of them were sold up, and their immediate successors fared no

better." He thus notices the sub-infendation system, and says that the cultivator profiting by the increased proportion of the produce of the soil left in his possession, largely relinquished his agriculture, and sub-let his lands; not indeed at rates so high as ruled in Lord Cornwallis's days, but at the highest rates he could obtain." He then goes on:

It was the old cultivator, now become a middle-man, who was the cause of all this. The whole process of sub-infeudation, including the change in his status, and the rise of a new class of tillers, had passed almost unnoticed by the legislature. He was still by law, as regards the zemindar, the cultivator of the soil, though he might long ago have let his fields and betaken himself to other employment: as regards the unprotected actual cultivator, he was too often a harsh and exacting landlord. As a wily evader of obligations he made the name of cultivator odious to the zemindar: as an unscrupulous rack-renter, he caused the name of zemindar to be unfavourably regarded by Government.

Such was the aspect of affairs in 1859, when the Government, perceiving discontent at both ends of the chain, somewhat hastily interfered and passed the celebrated Act X.

By this Act wholesome restrictions were placed on distraint, and an ineffectual, only because ill-drafted, provision was made for enhancement of insufficient rents. But, burning to protect the tiller of the soil, the Government, from sheer neglect of the information in the record rooms, created and conferred a "fixed tenure and a fair rent" not on the actual cultivator, the new, ignored, unprotected husbandman, who tilled the soil and produced the wealth of Bengal; but on the class of old cultivators, which was rapidly becoming functionless. Only a definition was wanting to make Act X. of 1859 a noble law.

To do what it did the Government had to break the Permanent Settlement: and who would have cavilled, if the problem had been solved? But it was not so. The benevolence of Government was wasted on a class of middle-men, containing, indeed, some who still cultivated, but largely composed of rack-renting, usurious money-lenders.

Mr. Pellew thus concludes:

The reader is now prepared to understand the principle on which the proposed legislation has been framed. It is to increase the privileges and protection afforded by the occupancy right, and facilitate its acquirement by every member of the class to which it is at present confined, but to refuse it, even in its barest form, to the actual cultivator holding under that class. All the recommendations of the Famine Commission are to be carried out, except the one which they consider essential. The occupancy right is to be transferable and heritable as "other immoveable property." Elaborate precautions are taken to ensure that it shall carry with it a privileged rate of rent; but so far from "guarding against" the "privileged tenant" becoming a "middle-man," he is expressly permitted to do so whenever and however he pleases.

It would take too much space here to detail the various objectionable provisions of the Bill. It is sufficient to state that both the zemindar and the actual cultivator are plundered to raise the position of this parasitic middle-man; that all contracts are avoided for this end, and that the provisions are retrospective.

The zemindars of Bengal and Behar, who have been loyal to the English Government for 120 years, are deeply alarmed and gravely discontented. They have, for the first time since our rule began, combined to oppose the measures of their Government. Two well-drawn petitions have been presented by them to the House of Commons, and it is hoped that they well command attention. They will well repay perusal.

The actual cultivator is unable so to make his voice heard. He is not without eloquent friends in England, but their knowledge is not on a par with their benevolence or talents. I have endeavoured to elucidate his case, but I make no appeal *ad misericordiam*. The matter is one of State policy. By universal consent in the East, the prosperity of the actual cultivator lies at the root of all tranquillity, happiness, and good Government. In Oriental countries the landed interest holds the position that Lords and Commons, landlords and tenants, manufacturers and operatives all combined, if such were possible, hold in English politics. No other interest is important, compared with the agricultural interest, and nothing in the agricultural interest is important compared with that of the cultivator. No nineteenth-century euphemism, no foisting of another class to take his name and intercept his claims, will avail. Act X. was mischievous because it hid the truth under specious pretences. The proposed law is worse, because it slurs over, patches, bolsters up, and perpetuates the mischief of Act X.

We hear much of *doctrinaire* legislation. I do not remember ever to have seen the phrase defined; but to worship an abstract right, because of its intrinsic beauty, and then to confer it on a class which has no claim to it, seems to be one form, at all events, of this false policy.

Them's our sentiments. The new Tenancy Bill will deprive the zemindars of their just rights, but will in no way benefit the actual cultivators of the soil. And yet it is urged that the Bill is intended for the good of the agricultural population of the country. The only class who will benefit is a body of petty capitalists who have no interest in agriculture, who invest capital in land for speculation, and who rack rent the *bona-fide* cultivators without compunction. This will be the triumph of new land legislation.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

VII.

CHAPTER VII of the Report treats of the internal administration of the Education Department. The recommendations of this Commission under this head are so important that we think it necessary to give them *in extenso*:

(1) That when an educational officer enters the higher graded service of the Education Department, his promotion should not involve any loss of pay.

(2) That conferences (1) of officers of the Education Department, and (2) of such officers with managers of aided and unaided schools, be held from time to time for the discussion of questions affecting education, the Director of Public Instruction being in each case *ex-officio* President of the conference. Also that Deputy Inspectors occasionally hold local meetings of the school-masters subordinate to them, for the discussion of questions of school management.

(3) That a general educational library and museum be formed at some suitable locality in each Province, and that encouragement be given to school-papers or magazines conducted in the vernacular.

(4) That managers of schools in competition be invited by the Department to agree to rules providing, as far as the circumstances of the locality allow, (1) that, except at specified times, a pupil of one school be not admitted to another without a certificate from his previous school; (2) that any fees due to that school have been paid; and (3) that he do not obtain promotion into a higher class by changing his school.

(5) That it be an instruction to the departments of the various Provinces to aim at raising fees gradually, cautiously, and with due regard to necessary exemptions, up to the highest amount that will not check the spread of education, especially in colleges, secondary schools, and primary schools in towns where the value of education is understood.

(6) That the Education Department of each Province limit its calls for returns, (1) to such as the Government may require, and (2) to such others as are indispensable for information and control.

(7) That all schools managed by the Department, or by Committees exercising statutory powers, and all other schools that are regularly aided or inspected, or that regularly send pupils to the examinations of the University or of the Department (other than examinations which are conducted by the Department for admission to the public service,) be classed as public schools, and be sub-divided into departmental, aided, and unaided; (2) that all other schools furnishing returns to the Department be classed as private schools; and (3) that all other details of classification be referred to the Statistical Committee appointed by the Government of India.

(8) That no attempt be made to furnish financial returns for private schools.

(9) That native and other local energy be relied upon to foster and manage all education as far as possible, but that the results be tested by departmental agency, and that therefore the inspecting staff be increased so as to be adequate to the requirements of each Province.

(10) That the remuneration of subordinate inspecting officers be reconsidered in each Province with due regard to their enhanced duties and responsibilities.

(11) That, as a general rule, transfers of officers from Professorships of colleges to Inspectorships of schools, and *vice versa*, be not made.

(12) That it be distinctly laid down that native gentlemen of approved qualifications are eligible for the post of Inspector of schools, and that they be employed in that capacity more commonly than has been the case hitherto.

(13) That inspectresses be employed where necessary for the general supervision of Government, aided, and other girls' schools desiring inspection.

(14) That in every Province a Code be drawn up for the guidance of inspecting officers.

(15) That it be recognised as the duty of the Revenue Officers to visit the schools within their jurisdiction; communicating to the executive officers or Board to which each school is subordinate any recommendations which they may desire to make.

(16) That voluntary inspection by officers of Government and private persons be encouraged, in addition to the regular inspection of departmental and revenue officers.

(17) That the detailed examination of scholars in primary schools be chiefly entrusted to the Deputy Inspectors and their assistants; and that the main duty of the Inspectors in connection with such schools be to visit them, to examine into the way in which they are conducted, and to endeavour to secure the cordial support of the people in the promotion of primary education.

(18) That the general upper and lower primary school examinations be not compulsory, but that the annual reports show the number of scholars in each stage of education.

(19) That in every Province in which examinations for the public service are held, they be so arranged as to give encouragement to vernacular education.

(20) That the committees appointed to conduct the public service examinations and other examinations of a similar kind include representatives of non-Government schools as well as departmental officers.

(21) That Normal Schools, Government or aided, for teachers of secondary schools be encouraged.

(22) That the Text-book Committees in the several Provinces include qualified persons of different sections of the community not connected with the Department, and that to these Committees be submitted all text-books, both English and vernacular, that it is proposed to introduce into schools, and all text-books now in use that may seem to need revision.

(23) That the Text-book Committees of the several Provinces will act as far as possible in concert; and that they communicate to each other lists of English text-books and (in the case of those Provinces which have any common language) of vernacular text-books, which are satisfactory, and also lists of books which they consider to be wanting or inadequate.

(24) That the operations of the existing Government depots be confined as soon as may be practicable to the supply and distribution of vernacular text-books.

(25) That care be taken to avoid, as far as possible, the introduction of text-books which are of an aggressive character, or are likely to give unnecessary offence to any section of the community.

(26) That in the printing of text-books, especially vernacular text-books, attention be paid to clearness of typography.

Our own opinion on the subject of the internal administration of the Department has been more than once set forth in these columns. We hold that too much money is spent upon inspection, direction, and control. If there is any branch of administration, in which the unpaid agency of the people may be employed to the advantage of the State, it is the dissemination of education. In this branch of administration the people feel deeply interested, and they are ready to make any sacrifice for the advancement of education. We wish the Commission had taken into consideration this view of the question. Far from reducing the inspectorial agency, the Commission recommend an increase of it. Thus they recommend that "native and other local energy be relied upon to foster and manage all education as far as possible, but that the results be tested by departmental agency, and that therefore the inspecting staff be increased so as to be adequate to the requirements of each Province." It is here where we are at issue with the Commission. If, as the Commission hold, native and other local energy should be relied upon to foster and manage all education as far as possible, why should such energy be hampered by departmental interference? To occasional inspection by way of check we have no objection, but a regular house to house examination as it were is not calculated to stimulate energy or develope self-help. The tendency of a bureaucracy is to centralize all power in its own hands, and if the present organization of the Education Department be retained, we are afraid it will not afford a fair scope for the developement of private efforts. As for the other recommendations of the Commission, they are generally reasonable and sound. If the present inspectorial staff is to be retained, the Commission is quite right in saying that the remuneration of the subordinate inspecting officers be reconsidered in each province

with due regard to their enhanced duties and responsibilities. This is as it should be. The sub-inspecting staff is wretchedly paid; the travelling allowances are insufficient, and the sub-inspectors are not unfrequently obliged to skim over their work for want of means to pay for their travel. We are also glad to observe that the present system of shifting officers from the professorial to the executive line is to be put a stop to. An officer may be admirably fitted for work as a professor, but he may not be equally qualified to act in the executive line, but to force him to that line would be not only an act of injustice to him, but a wrong to the cause of education. Then the Commission recommend the larger employment of qualified native officers for the post of Inspector of Schools. This recommendation has not come too soon. The tendency in the department—we do not speak of Bengal—is to keep the native officers from the higher appointments as much as possible, and it is high time that it should be checked. We hope the recommendation of the Commission on this point will not remain a dead letter.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING ON THE TENANCY BILL.

THE MEETING of the landed classes of Bengal and Behar at the Town Hall on Saturday last regarding the Bengal Tenancy Bill was a brilliant success. About three thousand gentlemen, representatives of the landed gentry from all parts of Bengal and Behar, were present. The hall was so crowded that many had to go away for want of standing space. The enthusiasm, which marked the meeting, shewed that the whole country had been stirred by the new Tenancy Bill. Hindus and Mahomedans, men from the North, the South, the East and the West, were all animated by one feeling. There were also several representative European landholders headed by Mr. Keswick, who represents the richest European landholding firm of the Watsons. Speeches were delivered in English and Hindustani, and the interest was sustained throughout. Among foreign visitors were Mr. Gorst M. P., Mr. Wilfrid Blunt and Lady Blunt, and Mr. Woods, M.P., Victoria.

We subjoin a list of the names of the principal gentlemen present at the meeting:

H. H. the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Durbhanga; H. H. the Maharaja of Dumraon; Maharaja of Gidhore; Maharaj Kumar Ram Prosad Sing, Gidhore; Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, K. C. S. I., Calcutta; Maharaja Norendra Krishna Bahadur, Do.; Maharaja of Dinajpore; Maharaj Kumar Bhagabati Prosad, Maharaj Kumar Bunwarianund, Bunwariabad, Rajas Purna Chandra Sing, Paikpara; Kali Prasanna Gojendra Mohapatra, Midnapore; Mohendra Lal Khan, Do.; Jogindra Narayan Roy, Lalgolla; Jogodindra Narayan Roy, Nattore; Harendra Krishna Bahadur, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Raja Siva Prosad, Benares; Rajas Hurbullub Narayan Sing, Sonbursa; Shyama Sankur Roy Chowdhury, Dacca; Pudmanund Sing, Purnea; Purnenda Deb Roy, Bansbaria, Benoy Krishna; Newabs Mir Mahomed Ali Bahadur, Calcutta; Ali Khan Bahadur, Monghyr; Dildur Ali Khan Bahadur, do.; Ali Mehedi Bahadur, Patna; Velayet Ali Khan Bahadur, C. I. E., do.; Kumars Debendra Mullick, Calcutta; Sarat Chunder Sing, Paikpara; Nil Krishna, Calcutta; Amarendra Krishna, do.; Shurendra Krishna, do.; Promode Kumar Tagore, Do.; The Hon'ble Kumar Boikunth Nath De, Balasore; Kumars Rameswar Malia, Searsole; Wodoy Krishna, Calcutta; Anund Krishna, Do.; Upendra Nath Chowdhury, Mymensing; J. J. J. Keswick, Esq., Calcutta; H. Bell Esq., Do.; G. H. Grant Esq., Bhagulpore; T. Grant Esq., Do.; J. G. Apcar Esq., Calcutta; M. C. Morrison Esq., Bhagulpore; P. F. Cauty Esq., Purneah; A. N. Modi Esq., N. H. Patock Esq., B. Pal Chowdhuri Esq., Nuddea; Mr. Gorst M.P.; Lt.-Colonel R. C. Money, Durbhanga; W. M. Grant Esq., Bhagulpore; J. R. S. Bryce Esq., Do.; W. St. Clair Grant Esq.; J. W. Browne Esq., B. C. S.; H. L. Harrison Esq., C. S., Calcutta; H. Vanderbeck Esq., ; John Woods Esq., M.P. Victoria; J. Murdoch Esq., ——; The Hon'ble Durga Charan Law, Calcutta; The Hon'ble Moulvi Mahomed Yusuff, do. Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai, Arrah; Hon'ble Chunder Madhub Ghose, Calcutta.; Rai Luchmiput Sing Bahadur, Azimgung; Rai Dhunput Sing Bahadur, Baluchur; Babus Sambhu Chunder Mukerjea, Ula; Gocul Behary Mitter, Bunwariabad; Prasanna Chunder Roy, Nuddea; Harbullub Roy, Kushtea; Jogeswar Sing, Bhastara; Chowdhury Nursing Narayan Sing, Durbhanga; Babus Nund Lal Mookerji, Jonye; Bechun Sing, Sahabad; Muddun Prosad, do.; Rai Goburdhun Lal Bahadur, Durbhanga; Babus Ramdhary Sahai, Tirhoot; Kali Das Ganguly, Calcutta; Syed Walis Ali, Gya; Syed Sufferuddeen Hossain, Patna; Babus Bijoy Narayan, do.; Janoki Nath Roy, Dacca; Sitanath Roy, do.; Jai Prokash Lal Rai Bahadur, Dumraon; Parbutty Sankar Roy Chowdhury, Dacca; Hem Sankar Roy Chowdhury, do.; Seo Prosad Narayan Sing, Hutwa; Ramkisen Das, Benares; Sardhari Lal, Bhangulpore; Mohima Runjun Roy Chowdhury, Kakina; Rup Lal Das, Dacca; Jagabundhu Chowdry, Dacca; Syud El Medini, Surat; Moulvi Syud Fakiruddeen, Gya; Mozahur Jummun, Do.; Rai Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty Bahadur, Birbhoom; Babus Bamamali Nundi, Baddipore; Gobind Chunder Dutt, Dacca; Syud Chamu Barik Hossain, Patna; Kazi Abdul Hameed, Do.; Nizamuddeen, Do.; Moulvi Mahomed Ahiuddeen, Do.; Mahasoy Bhagabati Prasanna Roy, Bali; Babus Radha Raman Dey, Balasore; Promotho Nath Dey, Do.; Rai Jodu Nath Roy Bahadur, Nuddea; Munshi Muckbul Ali, Gya; Babu Nafar Chunder Pal Chowdry. Nuddea; Bahadur Ali Khan, Patna; Syud Latafut Hossein, Do.; Babus Girija Prasanna Mookerjea, Goburdanga; Damodur Chowdry, Balasore; Rai Jung Bahadur, Tirhoot; Gyani Lal, Do.; Moulvis Reza Hossain, Patna; Nasir Ali Do.; Babus Bhoyrub Chunder Roy, Behar; Jagut Chunder Roy, Hutwa; Rai Sitab Chand Nahar, Azimgunj; Syud Ahmed Reza Khan (Minister of Bhupal) Bhupal; Babus Anurup Chunder Mookerjea, Jonye; Jugul Kissore Roy, Rajshye; Dr. Ram Das Sen, Berhampore; Babus Ishur Chunder Banerjea, Kidderpore; Tara Prasanna Mookerji, Burdwan; Surja Narain Sing, Bhaugulpore; Syed Looft Ali Khan Bahadur C. I. E., Patna; Babus Ramani Mohun Chowdhuri Ray Bahadur, Rungpur; Saligram Sing, Arrah; Lalit Mohun Sing, Hughly; Jumna Prosad Sing, Mozufferpur; Shaik Khudat Hossain, do.; Babus Hem Raj, do.; Raj Kumar Sarkar, Rajshahye; Hem Chunder Mukerji, Jonye; Annada Prosad Biswas, Kharda; Nundun Lal, Muzufferpur; Joy Kissen Mukerji, Utterpara; Peary Mohun Mukerji, do.; Bejoy Kissen Mukerji, do.; Shoshi Bhusan Roy, (Delegate of the Raja of Rajshahye), Rajshahye; Balkrishna Prosad, Bhagulpur; Hurendra Nath Rai Chowdhry, Dacca; Moulvi Abdul Uddin Ahmed, Bhowal; Babus Rajani Cant Rai Chowdry, Bongong; Shurendra Nath Pal Chowdry, Ranaghat; Sutish Chunder Chowdry, Itchapur; Bhuban Lal, Durbhanga; Bisseswar Sing, Shahabad; Rudra Prosad, Arrah; Rughu Nundun Prosad, Patna; Hari Mohun Thakur, Bhaugulpore; Kally Mohun Sing, do.; Moulvi Wasyed Ali Khan, Durbhanga; Babus Grish Chunder Roy, Sylhet; Parbati Charan Roy, do.; Syed Nazim Hossain, Patna; Hubeebul Rahamut, do.; Afiz Alli Mali, do.; Babus C. N. Bhuttoochurn, Moorshedabad; Upendranath Nath Nundee, Shahagunj; Nund Lal Gossain, Serampore; Syeds Ali Ahmed, Gya; Mahamed Hossain, do.; Rahafut Hossain, Monghyr; Golam Nobi Khan, Patna; Babus Jogodish Chunder Biswas, Dacca; Amrito Narayan Acharji Chowdry, Mymensing; Kesav Chunder Acharji Chowdry, do.; Chunder Narayan Chatterjee, Sherpur; Chhuken Lal Sing Roy, Chuckdigi; Soshee Bhusan Mookerji, 24-Pergunnahs; Kissory Lal Gossain, Srerampore; Kumar Duckhinesvar Malia, Searsole; Kumula Cant Sen Chittagong; Hem Chunder Roy Chowdry, Mymensing; Kali Prosunno Ghosh, Calcutta; Kumud Krishna Mitter, Do.; Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjea, Do.; Rama Nath Ghosh, Do.; Chundi Lal Sing, Do.; Troylucko Nath Mitter, D.L.Do.; Nil Kumul Mitter, Do.; Parbutty Churn Roy, Do.; Dijendra Nath Tagore, Do.; Sham Churn Law, Do.; Pasupati Nath Bose, Do.; Loke Nath Mullick, Do.; Boikunth Nath Bose, Do.; Nund Lal Mullick, Do.; Sarat Chunder Roy Chowdry, Do.; Jogut Chunder Roy, Do.; Sarat Chunder Ghosh, Do.; Debendro Chunder Ghosh, Do.; Gyanendra Chunder Ghosh, Do.; Kalimohun Das, Do.; Jojendra Chunder Ghosh, Do.; Juggadanund Mookerjea, Do.; Pran Nath Pundit, Do.; Rai Grish Chunder Das, Bahadur, Do.; Babus Jodu Lal Mullick, Do.; Damodur Das Burmun, Do.; Rai Kanye Lal Dey Bahadur, Do.; Babus Bhoirub Chunder Rai Chowdry Do., and Kali Coomar Rai Chowdry, Barripore. &c. &.

Numerous telegrams and letters of apology were received. Among others those from His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan, the Maharani Shurnomoyi, the Maharani of Putia, the Raja of Bolihar, &c., were read. Maharaja Narendra Krishna moved that His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhanga take the chair. We give the Resolutions below:

I.—Moved by the Maharaja of Doomraon, seconded by Mr. Keswick, and supported by Babu Dwarkanath Mookerjea, Zemindar and Pleader, Beerbhoom, and Babu Nundun Lal, Zemindar, Muzufferpore:

That this Meeting desires to record its opinion that the Government has entirely failed to show that any grounds exist for introducing into the Bengal Tenancy Bill revolutionary provisions, which are a novel departure from the ancient custom and the existing law relating to landlord and tenant, and which will most injuriously affect all classes of the community, who are in any way interested in land.

II.—Moved by Maharaja of Dinajpore, seconded by Mr. H. Bell, and supported by Babu Taraprosunno Mookerjea, Zemindar and Pleader, Burdwan, and Babu Surendranath Pal Chowdry, Zemindar, Ranaghat:

That this Meeting is of opinion that the Bill, if passed into law, will be detrimental to the peace and tranquillity of the country, by fostering disputes and litigation between all classes of the agricultural population, and thereby interfere with the general welfare of the community.

III.—Moved by Raja Hurbullub Narain Sing of Sonborsa, Bhagalpore, seconded by Mr. Gregory Grant, Zemindar, Bhagulpore, and supported by Hon'ble Hurbans Sahai, Zemindar and Pleader, Shahabad, and Maharaja Sir Jotendramohun Tagore Bahadur, K. C. S. I.:

That if the deprivation of the landlords of their just rights inherited from generation to generation, confirmed by the Permanent Settlement, and consecrated by a century of British rule, be deemed essential to the welfare of the tenantry, the Government be solicited to consider the justice of allowing the zemindars to surrender their estates on receiving such compensation in money as will, when invested in Government securities, produce a permanent return equal to their present income.

Here Babu Nilcomul Mitter moved an amendment saying that the Government rate of interest was too low, but he subsequently withdrew his amendment.

IV.—Moved by Raja Shyama Sunker Rai Chowdry, Zemindar, Furreedpore, seconded by Mr. Apcar, and supported by Babu Kallymohun Das, Zemindar and Pleader, High Court, and Babu Surjanarain Sing, Zemindar and Pleader, Bhagulpore:

That as thousands of estates have been sold by Government and settlements have been made of waste and other lands upon the faith of the zemindars being entitled to their present rights, suitable clauses may be introduced into the Bill for providing compensation to the zemindars for the loss of their rights.

V.—Moved by Newab Velayet Ali Khan Bahadur C. I. E. Zemindar, Patna, seconded by Babu Saligram Sing, Zemindar and Pleader, High Court and supported by Syud Looft Ali Khan Bahadur, C. I. E., Zemindar, Patna:

That in view of the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which will deprive the landlords of their legitimate prestige and influence and reduce them to a state of helplessness, this Meeting is of opinion that the Government should be requested to relieve the zemindars of the duty of collecting the Road and public Works Cesses and of such other services and obligations as are now cast upon them by law or custom.

VI.—Moved by the Maharaja of Gidhore, seconded by Babu Prosunnochunder Rai, Zemindar, Nuddea, and supported by Dr. Troyluckonath Mitter, Zemindar and Pleader, High Court, Babu Kalyan Sing of Durbhanga, and Babu Sheopersad, Agent of the Maharaja of Hutwa:

That His Excellency the Viceroy in Council be moved to publish for general information in English and in the Vernaculars the Bengal Tenancy Bill as it may be amended by the Select Committee, and to grant sufficient time to the public for the consideration of the amended Bill.

VII.—Moved by Babu Chukkunlal Sing Rai, Zemindar, Burdwan, and seconded by Babu Hurrochunder Rai Chowdry, Zemindar, Mymensing:

That a memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council embodying the Resolutions passed at this meeting and that it be forwarded with the signature of the chairman of the meeting.

Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur moved thanks to the chair. Babu Joykissen Mookerjee seconded the motion.

Seldom has it been our lot to witness such a thoroughly representative meeting as this in Calcutta. Nothing pleased us so as the sight of Bengal and Behar going hand in hand in this common cause. Thanks to the Maharaja of Durbangha, Behar mustered strong on the occasion. The programme was so arranged that all parts of the Mofussil were represented in it. The leaders of Calcutta society purposely made room for representative men from the Mofussil. And the Mofussil spoke boldly, unreservedly and manfully. We only hope that this grand consensus of opinion among the landed classes in Bengal and Behar will have due effect. We cannot believe that Lord Ripon will look with indifference upon this surging wave among the landholders of Bengal and Behar, who have always been most loyal to the Crown. Their best interests are interwoven with those of the British Government, and we appeal to His Lordship to consider whether their prayers

against an act of spoliation are not worthy of a generous consideration.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE INVITE attention to an advertizement in another column announcing an address to the Natives of India on the condition of the people of India to be delivered by Mr. Seymour Keay, the author of the now famous article on the "Spoliation of India" in the *Nineteenth Century*, at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, at 3½ P.M.

WE ARE glad to learn that Mr. Croft on his return from England has raised the question of remodelling the subordinate grades of the Bengal Education Department. Owing to paucity of funds the new graded system has become a mockery, and promotion in the subordinate grades has come to a dead-lock. Mr. Croft justly holds that the educational officers of the subordinate grades ought to be liberally treated, and he accordingiy proposes to submit a revised scheme and to apply for a larger grant of money for this purpose.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Bombay :

Bombay 24th *Dec* 1883 —From Chairman Bombay Branch East India Association. Telegram in last Saturday's *Bombay Gazette* and *Times* about alleged concordat between Government of India, and Defence Association regarding criminal Jurisdiction Bill considered incredible and impossible. Great alarm and uneasiness prevailing generally—Telegram to this effect already despatched to Government ; protest being influentially signed.

BOMBAY has since moderated. The *Statesman* has received the following telegram from Bombay under date the 27th instant :

The native press teems with the subject here ; but all write moderately, advocating no demonstration against Lord Ripon. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* adds that the Viceroy is the same worthy individual he was taken to be ten days ago; and hopes he will continue to be so respected till the last. Mr. B. M. Malabari, in a long letter to the Bombay *Samachar*, says that the native press should not at this juncture forget the good that the noble Viceroy hitherto has done to India, and that they must not, by levelling abuse against his Excellency, weaken his hands.

IN MADRAS the feeling seems to be strong The *Statesman* has received the following tele gram from Madras :

The telegrams published in the local papers regarding th Ilbert Bill settlement have caused great alarm in the nativ community. The compromise is considered worse than th present law. A public meeting will be held shortly, and memorial will follow.

Again :

The *Times of India* learns from Madras that the manner of the settlement of the Ilbert Bill causes great alarm amongst the natives there. The settlement is considered worse than the present law, and a public meeting is to be held to frame and forward a memorial on the subject.

THE NATIONAL Mahomedan Association of Bengal held a meeting last week to consider the Ilbert Bill compromise. Syud Ameer Hossein, the officiating Presidency Magistrate, who was in the chair, gave a history of the measure, and concluded by observing that, "so far as his experience as a mofussil magistrate went, the majority of cases against Europeans, British-born subjects, were tried, either by the Joint Magistrates or the Deputy Magistrates, and the fear entertained by several papers, namely, that the Europeans in the mofussil would practically become their own judges, was groundless." Newab Syud Vilyat Ali "considered the compromise a very good thing, and thought that the Association should give their consent to it. However, that was his own opinion, and he would like to see the subject discussed." Then followed a discussion, the substance of which is thus given in the *Statesman* :

Mr. Lutfar Rohman (barrister-at-law) was stoutly opposed to the compromise. People living in Calcutta knew little of the mofussil. He could mention certain places where there were only two or three families of indigo planters, and the result of the compromise would be, that the administration of justice in such a place would practically be in the hands of the kith and kin of the European criminal. Another reason why he was against the compromise was that, if they supported it, they would lay themselves open to the charge of cowardice. He thought they should oppose it with might and main. Had not the East Indian community—a community who could not satisfactorily account for their parentage—opposed the Bill with the Europeans ?

Moulvie Seraj-ul-Islam rose to order. The question for consideration was the Ilbert Bill compromise, and the speaker, he thought, should confine himself to that, and not enter into personalities.

Mr. Lutfar Rohman again said that he was strongly opposed to the compromise.

Moulvie Ashraf-ad-din Ahmed was also against the compromise.

Moulvie Seraj-ul Islam then proposed,—"That, having regard to the importance of the subject, and the short time the members had to consider it, the further consideration of it be postponed till after the next sitting of the Supreme Council."

The motion was seconde by Moulvie Kabir-ud-din Ahmed supported by Moulvie Abdur Salam, put to the vote, and carried by a majority.

Moulvie Ahmed, with Mr. Lutfar, wished to know if the Association had considered the Ilbert Bill before, and if not why they were doing so now.

Moulvi Seraj-uli Islam thought that that inquiry could be made by letter, and an answer would be sent to it.

Here the matter ended.

WE ARE glad to learn that an organization is being formed in England against the Bengal Tenancy Bill. The first list of the General Committee is as follows :

Sir George Yule, K. C. B., late Member of the Supreme Government of India ; General Sir Arthur Cotton, K. C. S. I., R E. (Madras;) Lt. Col. T. Beckley, late Royal (Madras) Engineers ; Sml. Jennings, late Financial Department Government of India ; E. T. Partridge, Tea-Planter ; J. Thompson Platts, Inspector of Schools, N. Circle ; Major General R. H. Price, late B S. C.; Colonel H. B. Urmston, late B. S. C.; Major W. Blount, late Madras Army ; J. A. N. Martin, Tea-Planter ; Charles E. Lance, late B C. S.; Colonel Julius Barras ; Lieut. General A. W. Lucas, C. B. Bo. Staff Corps. ; Frederick Pincott, M. R. A. S., &. Member of the Anjuman-i-Punjab ; James S. Barnes, Zemindar ; Major General Tod Brown, C. B. Royal (late Bengal) Artillery ; Lt. Col. A. W. Ord ; Col. G. B. Fisher, Bengal Infantry ; Thomas Elliot, Tea-Planter, Bor Sapuri, Assam ; The Ven'ble C. B. Leigh Lye, late Archdeacon of Bombay ; H. Steward Reid, late B. C. S. and Member of the Board of Revenue N. W. P.; Dr. B. S. Booth ; Lt. Col. F. E Kennion, late Royal (Bengal) Artillery ; Captn. G. D. Packenham late 4th B. L. C (Lancers); Major General W. J. F. Stafford, C. B , late Army Eastern Frontier District, Bengal ; G. P. Melitus ; Major R. H. Rosser ; John F. Ogilvy, Merchant, late of Calcutta ; Charles Voysey, B, A.; James Hutton, late Editor, Calcutta *Englishman* ; C. A. Roberts, late Madras Civil Service ; Col. T. E Brereton, late Cantonment Magistrate of Poona ; J. Doyle Smithe, late H. M. I. S.; Lieut. General R. R. Mainwarning ; W. Ironside, late of Dykes & Co. Calcutta ; Major M. J. King-Harman, B. S. C.; R. Langford Locke, C. E , late District Engineer P. W. D. Bengal ; Col. C. R. Browne, B. S. C., and late Commissioner of Delhi ; Lieut. Col. E. F. Jennett-Browne. formerly Captain in Bengal Army ; H. Ryoes ; Major-General D. Thomson, R. E ; Surgeon Major F. Carter, Bengal, Retd. ; S. A. Apcar, of Apcar and Co. Calcutta ; Surgeon General E. C. Thorp, M. D ; W. J. Fahie, C. E., late Ex-Engineer P. W. D. Bengal ; H. Lushington, Bengal Civil Service ; Lieut. General H. Man, Ret Councillor, Penang ; A. G. F. Eliot James ; A. B. McQueen Mackintosh, Calcutta ; Major General A. H. Ternan, B. S. C., late Deputy Commissioner of Jaloun. N. W. P.; Major General J. Thackett ; Major General H. D. Taylor, late Inspector General of Police, C. Provinces ; Major General J. C. Wood, late B. S. C. and Deputy Commissioner, C. Provinces ; A. P. Onslow, late of Madras, C. Service ; Lt. Col, D. Sampson, late Indian Army ; Major General J. F. Berthon, late Bo. S. Corps ; Deputy Surgeon General T. Ringer, late Bengal Army ; Col. G. S. Maclean, C. B., late B. S. corps ; Lt. General T. Thompson ; Col. J. A. Mcgrath, Superintendent Hill Tracts East of Bengal, late Assistant to the Director General of Telegraphs, India ; C, H, Hamilton, formerly Member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General ; Col. E G. Jenkins, late Bombay Cavalry ; Major General F. Gaitskell, R. A., (Bengal) Retd ; John Gale, late Indigo Planter, Tirhoot ; Lt. Col. H. H. Godwin Austen, B. S. C., late Deputy Superintendent Topographical Survey of India ; Col. G. T. Greene, C. B. ; C. Hudson, Merchant, Calcutta ; A. Lawrie, Merchant, Calcutta ; J. M. Maclean, late of Bombay ; C. H. Ogbourne, Under-writer of Calcutta ; Deputy Surgeon General S. B. Partridge, B. Army Retd. ; E. T. Roberts, Barrister, late of Calcutta ; F. Simon, C. E., late Ex-Engineer Public Works Department ; E. J. C. Studd, Dhuli, Tirhoot ; W. Tayler, late B. C. S., and Commissioner of Patna ; Col. G. C. Thomson, B. S. C. Retd. ; C. Tottenham, owner of landed property ; J. D. Ward, late Bengal C. Service ; Brigade-Surgeon J. Berry White, late Tea Estate Proprietor, Assam ; Col. T. Prendergast, B. Walsh, late Bombay Army ; Major-General W. Agnew, late Judicial Commissioner of Assam ; J. P. C. Anderson, Supr. Engr. P. W. D. Bengal ; R. S. Anderson, Merchant, late of Calcut ; Lieut. General W. W. Anderson, late Political Agent, Kattywar, Bombay Presidency ; Lt. Col. H. Aston-late Bombay Army, and Political Agent, Kattywar ; G. W. W. Barclay, late Editor of the *Englishman*, Calcutta ; Major General J. W. F. Bean, late Cantonment Magistrate ; W.M. Beaufort, late B. C. S. ; Lt. Col. C. T. Blair, late offg. Deputy Commissioner, Mysore ; G. W. Blake, Chitwarrah Factory, Tirhoot ; General H. W. Blake, late Madras Army ; W. H. Brereton ; Surgeon-Major G. F. H. Brown Bo. M. S. ; C. T. Buckland, B. C. S., late member of the Board of Revenue, Calcutta ; Captain W. D. Bunbury ; R. O. Campbell, late member, Legislative Council, Madras ; Col. G. Carleton, late Royal (Madras) Army ; R. N. F. Cavendish, Tea Planter, Assam ; J. Childs, late H. E. I. C, Marine Service ; Major-General A. D. Clay, late Madras Army ; F. Collingridge. Doudpore, Tirhoot ; J. E. Cooney, late Bengal M. Service ; Lt. Col. R. Cooper ; W. Cornell, late Bengal C. Service, Judge of Midnapore ; Major-General F. Cotton, C. S I., R. E. (Madras) ; R. R. Cotton, late Madras C. S , and Judge of Madura ; Lt. Col. W. D. Couchman, late R (Bengal) A. J. C. Couper ; H. P. Crane, C. E. Asst. Engr. P. W. D. Bengal and Hon. Magistrate Shahabad ; J. Dacosta, Merchant, Calcutta ; Major-General E. W. Dance, R. E. ; Major-General J. Daniel, late Madras, S. C. ; Lt. col. A. H. Davis, late Bombay Army ; R. V. Doyne, part Proprietor of Amgoore Tea Gardens in Assam and of Rampore Tea Gardens, Cachar ; F. J. Ferguson, Barrister-at-law, High Court, Calcutta ; Chas. Sandersons, late Govt. Solicitor, Calcutta ; H. G. Wright, late Collector of Salt Revenue, Punjab ; R. S. Hills ; Surg.-Major D. Wright, M. A., M. D ; Dr. Joseph Nelson, Lydeacherra, Cachar ; Fleetwood H. Pellew, Commissioner of Dacca ; C. M. Chapman ; C. W. Arathoon, Barrister, late of Lucknow.

SINCE the opening of the Exhibition we are receiving constant complaints of over-crowdedness and want of accommodation on the East Indian Railway. Last week a native gentleman purchased a first class ticket for himself and a second class ticket for a female relative. The gentleman could get no seat in the first class, and not to miss the train he pushed himself into an intermediate carriage. The lady was first accommodated in the reserved Ladies' compartment, but she was turned out when some European ladies entered that compartment. This lady was eventually obliged to return home for want of accommodation. Surely the Railway authorities ought to look to the convenience of passengers, particularly at this time when the rush is so great. Why is not a reserved Ladies' carriage provided for native ladies? Such an arrangement has been often talked of, but strange to say it has not up to this day been carried out.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following :

From Colman Macaulay Esquire, Secretary to the Govt of Bengal.—To Babu Brojolal Dutt, Wellington Square Calcutta,—Calcutta the 7th December 1883.

SIR —I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 21st Ultimo and the Government Currency notes to the value of Rs. 1000 (one thousand) therein enclosed, and to request that you will be so good as to convey to Sreemutty Bhoobun Mohiney Dassey an expression of the Lt. Governor's thanks for her liberal gift. As regards the wish expressed by the lady that the money should be spent in the construction of a tank in some part of the Hooghly District where one is most needed, I am desired to say that every endeavour will be made to give effect to it. The commissioner of Burdwan has been addressed on the subject, and a further communicaton will be made to you herafter.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obdt Sevt (Sd) C Macaulay, Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

The liberal donor belongs to the well-known Wellington Square Dutt Family of Calcutta.

WE ARE exceedingly grieved to announce the premature death of Raja Promothonath Roy of Digapathia. He was the adopted son of Raja Prossunnonath Roy, who was ennobled by Lord Dalhousie. In early life he lost his father, and was brought up in the Calcutta Wards' Institution, of which he was an ornament. As a boy he was studious in his habits and passed successfully the First Arts Examination in the Calcutta University. He kept up studies at home, and in a few years came to be one of the best informed zemindars in the Mofussil. He was an ardent lover of education, and was chiefly instrumental in founding the Rajshahye College. He contributed the princely sum of rupees one lakh and a half towards the establishment of that College. He also maintained several poor students at his own expense. In his own seat he liberally supported a charitable dispensary, alms houses and temples founded by his father. Indeed, he largely enlarged the charities of his family. He founded the Rajshahye Association for the amelioration of the condition of the people of North Bengal, and with Babu Raj Kumar Sircar he was its guiding spirit. He was always in the front of all public movements connected with his part of the country, and also evinced a warm sympathy with movements of a national character. He was a model zemindar. He fully understood his rights and never budged in inch in enforcing them, but he was a kind, considerate and enlightened landlord. He greatly extended his estates, the annual income of which he raised to about three lakhs of rupees. He was thoroughly conversant with the zemindari system, and wrote some valuable papers on the Rent Bill, which are now in the archives of Government. He was quite willing to make just concession to the ryot, but he was strongly opposed to the present Bill because of its extremely one-sided character. He served as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council for two years and brought considerable knowledge to bear upon his work there. As a member of society his worth could not be exaggerated. Gentle, modest, frank and generous, he was liked by all with whom he came into contact. His character was exemplary. In him the zemindars lose a

worthy representative and the country a promising patriot. His sudden and untimely death —he was only 35 years of age—is mourned by a large circle of friends, dependants and admirers.

WITH reference to the above melancholy event we have received the following communication from the Secretary to the Rajshahye Association :

RAJSHAHYE ASSOCIATION ROOMS,
Boaliya, the 28th December 1883.

To

THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT,

SIR,—The members of the Managing Committee of the Rajshahye Association assembled day before yesterday at the Association Rooms, to record their sense of grief at the untimely demise of the President of the Association, Raja Prematha Nath Roy Bahadur of Dhighapatia, who was snatched away from his career of usefulness and philanthropy on last Sunday morning, the 23rd instant. Amongst others the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved.

1. That this meeting records its sense of heartfelt grief at the untimely death of its President Rajah Pramatha Nath Roy Bahadur of Dighapatia, for the active interest which he always took on its behalf and for the efficiency with which he discharged the duties of his office as President and to whom this Association and the public are indebted for many acts of public benefit.

2 That letters of condolence be addressed to Rani Bhavasundari, the mother, and Rani Drabamai, the wife of our late lamented President.

Yours truly,
KEDARESSOR ACHARJEA,
Secretary, Rajshahye Association.

DEATH seems to be busy in high life. We have had the painful duty to record above the demise of Raja Promothonath Roy Bahadur of Digaputtia. We are grieved to record the death of the Maharaja of Bettiah, which melancholy event took place on Thursday last. The Maharaja had passed three score and ten, and feeling ill had repaired to the holy city of Benares to lay his bones there. He was a perfect gentleman and knew no guile. His charities were unbounded. He was *ma bap* to his ryots; even the most wicked among them, if they could once get his ear, were sure to move his bowels of compassion. His open-handedness sometimes surpassed his princely resources. The Maharaj Kumar of Bettiah, who is already well known for his gentleness, good nature, and generosity, will we make no doubt worthily maintain the dignity of his ancient house.

We are sorry to record also the death of Maharani Bhubenessari, relict of the late Maharaja Suttish Chunder Roy Bahadur of Nuddea.

TAKING advantage of the gathering of visitors in Calcutta from different parts of the country on account of the Exhibition the Committee of the Indian Association have assembled a Conference for a discussion of some of the principal topics of the day. This is a move in the right direction. The greater the interchauge of thoughts, the better.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY. —In cases of Debility and Defective Nutrition, the use of this celebrated Oil has been attended with remarkably beneficial results. Rowland Dalton, Esq, District Medical Officer, Bury St. Edmunds writes: —"In giving my opinion of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I have no hesitation in saying that I have not the slightest confidence in any other kind. The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit; and I never recommend any other sort. The Oil I have had from you was for my own use, and it has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel 'out of condition,' I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way. I could wish that Dr. de Jongh's Oil would come into general use, and entirely supersede the Pale and other worthless preparations. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, quarts, and with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Babu Ramdhary Sahie, Mozufferpore ..	10	0	0
M. Rungiah Naido Esq., Sooltangunge	9	13	0
Supdt. of Public Works, Cooch Behar	3	8	0
Thakoor Kalisunkor Shahi, Ranchee	7	12	0
H. H. the Moharaja of Indore	13	4	0
A. G. Hari Row Esq., Mysore	3	5	0
A. G. Mitra Esq., Canning Town	6	8	0
M. L. Dey Esq., Glasgow	16	8	0
Secretary, Midnapore Public Library	13	4	0
Raja Gyanoda Kant Roy Bahadoor, Chanchra, Jessore	13	4	0
Raja Mohendro Lal Khan Bahadoor, Narajole	13	4	0
R. Roghoonath Row Esq., Trevandrum	14	0	0
Mr. W. Venkateddynara Esq., Ranchee	13	4	0
Babu Dwarkanath Roy, Burrisaul	5	0	0
,, Harridas Pal, Khoolna	2	4	0
,, Raghub Chunder Ghose, Allahabad	13	4	0
,, Ombica Churn Chatterjea, Barrisal	6	10	0
,, Rasbehary Mitra, Debrajpore	10	14	0
,, Dinnonath Das, Sylhet	6	10	0
,, Soorja Narain Singh, Bhangulpore	13	4	0
,, Rassessar Singh, Bhastara	13	4	0
Ditto Advertisement account	1	0	0
,, Mutty Lal Roy, Nyehatty	10	0	0
,, Ram Chunder Mitra, Gaipore	13	4	0
,, Shumbhoo Chunder Roy, Jarrah	20	0	0
,, Hurro Chunder Roy, Jarrah	20	0	0
,, Saroda Churn Gan, Khoo'nah	15	0	0
,, Wopendro Chunder Dutt, Purneah	6	4	0
,, Jodoonath Bose, Magoorah	13	4	0
,, Sossevusun Dutt, Rangamati	10	0	0
,, Ouritonath Singh Roy, Chuckdighee	1	8	0
,, Mohim Chunder Goopta, Narangunge	10	0	0
,, Hurrydas Roy, Ranaghat	5	0	0
,, Aghore Chunder Mukerjea, Durbhangah	15	0	0
,, Obennsh Chunder Chatterjea, Allahabad	0	11	0
,, Mohesh Chunder Singh, Tumlook	7	8	0
,, Peary Mohan Bose, Jehanabad, Gya	13	4	0
,, Hurry bullub Bose, Cuttuck	12	0	0
,, Rakhaldas Mukerjea, Sooltangache	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—26*th December* 1883.

General—21st Dec—Dr J. S. Hawkins to be Hony Surg of the "C" Compy of the Northern Bengal Voltr Rifle Corps.

Surg-Maj J. G. French, Civil Surg, Patna, to be Surg-Maj of the Behar Mounted Rifle Corps.

22nd Dec—Baboo Bunkimchunder Chatterjea Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Howrah, leave for three days, in extension of leave granted 11th inst.

Mr. R. C. Dutt leave for one month from six prox or subsequent date as he may be relieved of his present apptmt as Offg Magte and Colr, Backergunge, by Mr. J. C. Veasey.

24th Dec—The service of Mr. H. M. Kisch, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Police—24th Dec—Mr. G. H. P. Livesay, Asst Supdt of Police, on leave, to act in First Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, from 28th Augt, 1883.

Mr. G. W. S. Cox, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, First Grade is confirmed in that Grade, vice Mr. H. G. French, decd.

Mr. H. S. Schurr, Asst Supdt of Police, is promtd temply to the First Grade of Asst Supdt of Police, vice Mr. R. A. D. Bignell, on deputn.

Moulvie Aulad Ali, Asst Supdt of Police, on leave, if promtd temply to the First Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr. G. W. S. Cox.

Mr. G. H. P. Livesay, Tempy Asst Supdt of Police, Secd Grade, on leave, is confirmed in that Grade, vice Mr. G. W. S. Cox.

Mr. F. H. Tucker, Asst Supdt of Police, Palamow, Lohardugga, is promtd temply, Secd Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr. H. S. Schurr.

Mr. A. B. Barnard, Asst Supdt of Police, Gya, is promtd temply to the Secd Grade of Asst Supdts of Police, vice Mr. G. H. P. Livesay.

Registration—21st Dec—Moulvie Ali Kasim Khan, Offg Rural Sub-Regtr of Lukhiserai in Monghyr, is confirmed in that apptmt, vice Moulvie Bharkhurdar Hossein Khan, res signed.

Education—24th Dec, Mr. A. W. Garrett, Insptr of Schools Presidency Circle, leave for six days, in extention of leave granted 10th Sept last.

Mr. M. Gregory, Head Master, Mozufferpore Zillah School, to be Secy to the Dist School Committee of Mozufferpore, vice Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee, on leave.

Baboo Bikromadit Lall to be a member of the Dist School Committee of Mozufferpore.

Baboo Nendjee, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Singbhoom, to be a member of the Dist School Committee of Singbhoom.

Mr. E. G. Colvin, Asst Magte and Colr, 24-perghs to be Secy to the Dist School Committee, 24-perghs, vice Moulvie Syud Ameer Hossein, on deputn.

Jails—20th Dec—Mr. E. W. Payne, Asst Supdt of Jails, Bhagulpore, leave for one day, in extension of leave granted 12th July last.

24th Dec—Lieut-Col R. Beadon, Supdt of Alipore and Russa Jails, furlough in India for six months, from date he availed himself of it.

Port Trust—15th Dec—Dr. S. S. Lynch, under sec 31 of Act V of 1883 (an Act for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping) to be Health Officer of the Port of Calcutta, and is vested with the powers therein described.

Surg-Maj E. Sanders, Offg Civil-Surg, Chittagong, under sec 31 of Act V of 1883 (an Act for the further amendment of law relating to Merchant Shipping) to be also Health Officer of the Port of Chittagong, and is vested with the powers therein described.

Medical—20th Nov—Asst Surg Abhayakumar Sen, a Supernumy at the Presdy, to have medical charge of the Cox's Bazar sub-divn of Chittagong.

21st Dec—Surg Maj L. Cameron, Offg Civil Surg, Burdwan to act as Civil Surg of Nuddea, during absence, on deputn, of Surg-Maj E. A. Birch.

Baboo Mohabharut Gangoolie, Zemindar, to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Ajudhya in Baukoora.

22nd Dec—Surg C. H. Joubert, Civil Surg of Darjeeling, leave for two days, in extension of leave granted 13th ult.

24th Dec—Surg D. W. D. Comins, Civil Surg, Jessore, furlough for one year and one hundred and eighty-three days, from expiration of three months from his return from privilege leave or subsequent date.

Municipal—21st Dec—The following gentlemen are apptd to be Comrs of the Bogra Municipality :—

Baboo Huridhun Dutt, Baboo Rashbehary Shaha, Syed Abul Hossein Chowdhury, and Mr. D. Sunder, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr.

22nd Dec—The following gentlemen to be Comrs of the Culna Municipality in the Dist of Burdwan :—

Baboo Romanath Dutt, Lala Sookdeb Nundy, and Baboo Sooreshchundra Sandyal.

Baboo Toruuti Misser is apptd to be a Comr of the Monghyr Municipality.

Road Cess—19th Dec—In supersession of previous orders, the following gentlemen are apptd to form the Branch Road Committee of the Terai in the dist of Darjeeling :—

Mr. D. Norton, Vice-Chairman.

Members—The Depy Magte, Siliguri, Mr. E. S Tod, Mr. H. H. Fletcher, Mr. H. T. Kerr, Mr. H. M. Hancock, Mr. C. J. D. Jenkins, Mr. F. B. Baker, Mr. G. A. Kneebone, Baboo Harasunder Mozumdar, the sub-Insptr of Schools, Terai, Baboo Gobindachunder Sirkar, Baboo Paharsing Chowdhury, Baboo Kamalsing Chowdhury, Baboo Dhirkanta Saha, and Monshee Ahmed Hossein.

Advertisements.

WANTED for a College in Calcutta an Assistant Native Professor, qualified to assist in teaching English Literature and Philosophy.

A liberal salary will be given. None but thoroughly competent and with some experience in teaching need apply.

Apply by letter only to A. G. care of the Editor.

Notice.

Wanted a District Engineer for the Road Cess Committee of Mymensingh. Salary of present European officer Rs. 500 a month and travelling allowance as per rules of the P. W. Department. Application stating minimum salary acceptable with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 31st January 1884.

R. M. WALLER,
(Sd.) Offg. Collector & Chairman.
R. C. Commitee.

NOTICE.

The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Friday next, the 4th January, at 3½ P. M., to consider—

(1) The several Tenders made for the supply of Engines, Trucks, and Rails for a light Railway, 8 miles in length, and the recommendation of the Water-Supply Extension Committee thereon.

(2) The recommendation of the Town Council not to take over a bye-lane in Meer Jaffer's-lane, unless the owner first complies with the provisions of the Act.

(3) The recommendation of the Town Council to take over the Sankaritollah bye-lane with the consent of all the owners.

(4) The recommendation of the Town Council that notice be given on the 1st April next, that the suggestion of the Howrah Municipality, as to the dimensions of 2nd class hackney carriages, will be brought into operation from the 1st April, 1885.

(5) To confirm the Proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee at the Meeting held on the 29th November.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secretary.

THE BRITISH INDIA COMMITTEE AND INDIAN REFORM ASSOCIATION.

AN ADDRESS to the Natives of India will be delivered in the TOWN HALL on THURSDAY the 3rd JANUARY AT HALF PAST THREE in the afternoon by MR. SEYMOUR KRAY, Vice President of the above Association.

The chair will be taken by Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra L. L. D., C. I. E.

All natives of India are invited to attend.

DENTAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. Miller, L. D. S., R. C. S. E., Surgeon-Dentist, formerly of Messrs. Miller & Thorn, London, has the pleasure to announce that, in conjunction with his assistant, Mr. H. Bromley, he has completed his laboratory arrangements for the production of the *continuous gum enamel artificial teeth work*, under the new process introduced by him, for the first time in the East.

Owing, however, to the excessive heat eliminated in the manipulation of this particular work, Mr. Miller regrets to say that Mr. Bromley, will only be able to work the furnaces during the colder months of the year; therefore, intending patients should make appointments as early as possible before the hot season sets in.

Specimens of this, the *most truly beautiful* and *artistic of all artificial work, may be seen, and fees*, which are the same as in London, obtained on application.

31, *Chowringhee.*
December 1883.

সুলভ ! অতি সুলভ !! অতিশয় সুলভ !!!

আদিকবি মহর্ষি বাল্মীকি-প্রণীত

সমগ্র মূল রামায়ণ।

অগ্রিম মূল্য (৭৲) সাত টাকা মাত্র।

মফস্বলে স্বতন্ত্র ডাকমাসুল গৃহীত হইবে না।

যাঁহারা কিছু কিছু ডাকমাসুল লইয়া বিনা মূল্যে বিতরণ করেন, শ্লোকসংখ্যা, কাগজ, ছাপা প্রভৃতি বিবেচনা করিলে ইহা বোধ করি, তাঁহাদের রামায়ণ অপেক্ষাও সুলভ! এরূপ সুলভ মূল্যে, বোধ হয়, আর কোন সংস্কৃত গ্রন্থই, পৃথিবীর কোন প্রদেশেই, ইতিপূর্ব্বে আর কখনই প্রকাশিত হয় নাই।

বার বাসে বার খণ্ডে সংপূর্ণ হইবে।

কাগজ অক্ষর ও ছাপা অপেক্ষাকৃত অনেকাংশে উৎকৃষ্ট।

খৃঃ ১৮৪৩ অব্দে ইটালির অন্তর্গত সার্ডিনিয়ার অধিপতি চার্ল্‌স আলবর্টের প্রযত্নে ও ব্যয়ে, তত্রত্য সুবিখ্যাত পণ্ডিত শ্রীযুক্ত গাসপার গোরেসিয়ো মহোদয়, ভারতবর্ষের নানা প্রদেশ হইতে বহুল রামায়ণ গ্রন্থ সংগ্রহ পূর্ব্বক পাঠ-বিনির্ণয় করিয়া, অসাধারণ অধ্যবসায় যত্ন ও পরিশ্রম সহকারে সংশোধন পূর্ব্বক, যে রামায়ণ ফ্রান্স দেশের রাজধানী প্যারিস নগরে অতি পরিপাটীরূপে মুদ্রিত করিয়াছেন,—যাহা অপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্টতর মুদ্রিত রামায়ণ গ্রন্থ ভূমণ্ডলে আর নাই,—যাহার মূল্য ১৭৫৲ টাকা,—ও এই মূল্যাধিক্য-নিবন্ধনই যাহা সর্ব্ব-সাধারণের একান্ত দুরধিগম্য হইয়া রহিয়াছে,—একান্ত ইচ্ছা থাকিলেও প্রায় কেহই ক্রয় করিতে সমর্থ হয়েন না,—এবং সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট বলিয়া যাহাই প্রধানরূপে অবলম্বন করিয়া আমরা বাঙ্গালা অনুবাদ করিতেছি;—সেই সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট রামায়ণকেই আদর্শ করিয়া এই মূল রামায়ণ দেবনাগর-অক্ষরে অবিকল মুদ্রিত হইবে।

রামায়ণ অতি প্রাচীন গ্রন্থ; উহা এক্ষণে পাঠভেদে পাশ্চাত্য, দাক্ষিণাত্য, গৌড়ীয় ও বঙ্গীয়, প্রধানত এই চারি শ্রেণীস্থ হইয়া দাঁড়াইয়াছে,—তন্মধ্যে গৌড়ীয় রামায়ণই সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট বলিয়া বিদ্বন্মণ্ডলীমধ্যে পরিগণিত। কিন্তু দুঃখের বিষয় এই যে, মহাত্মা গোরেসিয়ো ব্যতীত এই রামায়ণ ইতিপূর্ব্বে আর কেহই কখনই সমগ্র মুদ্রিত করেন নাই; এই প্রথম উদ্যম।

বাল্মীকি-রূপ-গিরি-সম্ভূতা রাম-রূপ-মহাসাগর-সঙ্গতা সুপবিত্রা রামায়ণী গঙ্গা যাহাতে সুখ-লভ্যা হইয়া ভারতভূমির প্রতিগৃহে প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তিকেই পবিত্র করেন;—বাল্মীকি-রূপ-কলকণ্ঠ-কোকিল-কণ্ঠ-বিনিঃসৃত, লবকুশ কর্ত্তৃক প্রথম সঙ্গীত তাললয়-সম্পন্ন, এই মনোহর রামায়ণ-সঙ্গীত যাহাতে প্রতিগৃহেই প্রতিধ্বনিত হয়, তাহাই আমাদের একমাত্র উদ্দেশ্য। নতুবা এরূপ সুলভ মূল্যে যে লাভের কিঞ্চিন্মাত্রও প্রত্যাশা নাই, তাহা সহৃদয় ব্যক্তিমাত্রই বুঝিতে পারিতেছেন।

এই রামায়ণ এক সহস্র খণ্ড মাত্র মুদ্রিত হইবে; সুতরাং গ্রহণাভিলাষী মহাশয়গণ পৌষ মাসের মধ্যেই, যত সত্বর পারেন, আমাদিগকে জানাইবেন; নতুবা গ্রাহক-সংখ্যা পূর্ণ হইয়া গেলে, আর কেহই গ্রাহক-শ্রেণীভুক্ত হইতে পারিবেন না।

আগামী মাঘ মাস হইতে প্রচারিত হইবে। পুস্তক প্রচারের পূর্ব্বে গ্রাহক-শ্রেণীভুক্ত হইলেই অগ্রিম মূল্য (৭৲) সাত টাকা;—নচেৎ প্রতিখণ্ডের নগদ মূল্য (১৲) এক টাকা। গ্রহণাভিলাষিগণ অগ্রিম মূল্য সহ স্ব স্ব নাম, উপাধি ও ঠিকানা সুস্পষ্টরূপে লিখিয়া নিম্ন-স্বাক্ষরকারীর নামে নিম্নলিখিত যে কোন ঠিকানায় পাঠাইতে পারেন।

শ্রীকৃষ্ণগোপাল ভক্ত
সম্পাদক।

নূতন বাঙ্গালা যন্ত্রালয়।
কলিকাতা—গোপীকৃষ্ণ পালের লেন নং ১৫।
২৯এ অগ্রহায়ণ,—১২৯০।

ঠিকানা।

কলিকাতা—শোভাবাজার—রাজবাটী, স্বর্গীয় সার রাজা রাধাকান্ত দেব বাহাদুরের পুত্র শ্রীযুক্ত রাজা রাজেন্দ্রনারায়ণ দেব বাহাদুরের নিকট। অথবা কলিকাতা—সংস্কৃত কলেজের প্রিন্‌সিপাল শ্রীযুক্ত পণ্ডিত মহেশ চন্দ্র ন্যায়রত্নের নিকট। অথবা কলিকাতা—মিউনিসিপালিটীর কালেক্টর শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু উমেশ চন্দ্র দত্তের নিকট। অথবা কলিকাতার ডেপুটি কালেক্টর শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু অধরলাল সেনের নিকট। অথবা কলিকাতা—রেবিনিউ বোর্ডের সেরেস্তাদার শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু কুমুদনাথ দত্তের নিকট। অথবা কলিকাতা—হাইকোর্টের উকীল শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু বৈদ্যনাথ দত্তের নিকট। অথবা কলিকাতা—সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়, শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু চণ্ডীচরণ চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট। অথবা কলিকাতা—ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরি, শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু যোগেশচন্দ্র বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট। অথবা কলিকাতা—মেডিকেল লাইব্রেরী, শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু গুরুদাস চট্টোপাধ্যায়ের নিকট। অথবা নূতন বাঙ্গালা যন্ত্রালয়—কলিকাতা গোপীকৃষ্ণ পালের লেন নং ১৫, সম্পাদকের নিকট। এই সকল ঠিকানার মধ্যে যাঁহার যে ঠিকানায় পাঠাইবার সুবিধা হইবে, তিনি সেই ঠিকানাতেই পাঠাইয়া দিবেন, ইতি।

স্থান পরিবর্ত্তনের বিজ্ঞাপন।

মেডিকাল কলেজ হাঁসপাতালের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা

ধাত্রী

শ্রীমতী থাকমণি রায় ঘোষ।

কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীট ২১০/১ নং বাটী হইতে চনঠনিয়ার চৌরাস্তার কিঞ্চিৎ দক্ষিণ কলেজ ফাষ্টলেন ৭ নং বাটীতে উঠিয়া গিয়াছেন।

THE ANNUAL

GRAND FANCY FAIR,

In aid of Public Charities,

ORGANISED BY THE

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL,

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS,

On the 1st and 2nd January 1884.

By kind permission of the commandants and officers, the Bands of the Royal Warwickshire, the Loyal Poorbeahs, and the 4th Native Infantry will play at the Gardens.

Merry-go-rounds, Aunt Sallies, Boat-Swings, Christy Minstrels, and other amusements.

Refreshments by Messrs. Broad and McKinnell; for native gentlemen by Brahmins.

Seats will be provided in various parts of the Gardens for visitors.

No more tents are available for stalls.

ADMISSION.—One rupee for adults; 8 as. for children and for Soldiers in uniform and their families.

☞ Tickets for conveyance by Tram Cars from any of the lines to the Kidderpore Terminus and back, and for admission to the Fair, can be purchased on all Cars for Re. 1-3-0.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 3 P. M. on the 2nd proximo, for breaking stone ship Ballast at the Municipal Depot in Calcutta.

The stone to be broken so as to pass freely through a ring of two inches in diameter, the work to progress uniformly to completion up to the 31st March 1885.

Tenders must be accompanied with earnest money of Rs. 1000.

The party whose tender will be accepted, shall be required to sign a deed of Contract duly stamped and registered at his own expence within four weeks from the date of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure the earnest money to be forfeited without further notice.

No further security will be required beyond the earnest money, which will be retained for the due fulfilment of the contract.

The parties whose tenders shall not be accepted, shall have their earnest moneys refunded.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any further information may be had on application to.

WOOMESH CHUNDER GHOSE.
Offg. Supd. of Stores.

LIST OF BOOKS FOR SALE

AT THE LIBRARY OF THE

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta,

AND OBTAINABLE FROM

THE SOCIETY'S LONDON AGENTS,
MESSRS. TRUBNER & CO.
57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, E. C.

BIBLIOTHECA INDICA.

Sanskrit Series.

NEW PUBLICATION.	Rs.	As.
Sasruta Sambita (Eng.) fasc. I. ...	1	0
Atharvana Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
AsvalayanaGrihyaSutra, (Sans.) fasc. I—IV at /10 each	2	8
Agni Purana, (Sans.) fasc. I—XIV at /10 each ...	8	12
Aitareya Aranyaka of the Rig Veda, (Sans.) fasc. I—V at /10 each ...	3	2
Aphorisms of Sandilya, (English) fasc. I ...	0	10
Aphorisms of the Vedanta, (Sans.) fasc. III—XIII at /10 each ...	6	14
Brahma Sutras, (English) fasc. I ...	1	0
Bhamati, (Sans.) fasc. I—VIII at /10 each ...	5	0
Brihat Aranyaka Upanishad, (Sans.) fasc. II—IV, VI—IX at /10 each ..	4	6
Ditto (English) fasc. II—III at /10 each ..	1	4
Brihat Samhita, (Sans.) fasc. I—III, V—VII at /10 each	3	12
Chaitanya-Chandrodaya Nataka, (Sans.) fasc. II—III at/10 each ...	1	4
Chaturvarga Chintamani, (Sans.) fasc. I—XL at /10 each ..	25	0
ChhandogyaUpanishad, (English.) fasc. II ...	0	10
Categories of the Nyaya Philosophy, (Sans.) fasc. II ..	0	10
Dasa Rupa, (Sans.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Gopatha Brahmana, (Sans.&Eng.) fasc. I—II at /10each	1	4
Gopala Tapani, (Sans.) fasc. I ...	0	10
Gobhiliya Grihya Sutra, (Sans.) fasc. I—XII at /10 each	7	8
Hindu Astronomy, (Eng.) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Isa Kena Katha Prasna Munda Mandukya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. VI ...	0	10
Katantra (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at 1/ each ...	6	0
Katha Sarit Sagara (English,) fasc. I—X at /1 each ...	10	0
Lalita Vistara, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Ditto (English) fasc. I—II ...	2	0
MaitriUpianshad, (Sans &Eng.) fasc. I—III I. vol. ...	1	14
Mimamsa Darsana (Sans.) fasc, II—XVI at /10 each ..	9	6
Markandeya Purana, (Sans.) fasc, IV—VII at /10 each	2	8
Nrisimha Tapani, (Sans) fasc. I—III at /10 each ...	1	14
Nirukta, (Sans.) fasc. I—VI at /10 each ...	3	12
Narada Pancharatra, (Sans.) fasc. III—IV at /10 each ..	1	4
Nayaya Darsana, (Sans.) fasc. i and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Nitisara or The Elements of Polity, By Kamandaki, (Sans.) fasc. ii—iv ..	1	14
Pingala Chhandha Sutra, (Sans.) fasc. i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Prithiraj Rasau, (Sans.) fasc. i—v at /10 each ...	3	2
Ditto (English) fasc, i ...	1	0
Pali Grammar, (English,) fasc. i and ii at /10 each ...	1	4
Prakrita Lakshanem, (Sans.) fasc, i ...	1	8
Parasara Smriti (Sans.) fasc. I. ..	0	10
Rig Veda, (Sans.) vol. i fasc. iv ...	0	10
Srauta Sutra of Apastamba, (Sans.) fasc, i—v at /10 each ...	3	2
Ditto Asvalayana, (Sans-) fasc. i—xi at 10/ each	6	14
Ditto Latyayana, (Sans.) fasc. i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Sama Veda Samhita. (Sans.) fasc. i—xxxvii at /10 each	23	2
Sahitya Darpana, (English) fasc. i—iv at /10 each ...	2	8
Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila, (English) fasc. i and ii /10 each ...	1	4
Surya Siddhanta, (Sans.) fasc. iv ...	0	10
Sarva Darsana Sangraha, (Sans.) fasc. ii ...	0	10
Sankara Vijaya, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Sankhya Pravachana Bhashya, (English,) fasc, iii ...	0	10
Sankhya Sara, (Sans.) fasc. i ...	0	10
Sastra Samhita (Eng.) fasc. I. ..	1	0
Taittiriya Aranyaka (Sans.) fasc, i—xi at /10 each ...	6	14
Ditto Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—xxiv at /10 each	15	0
Ditto Samhita, (Sans.) fasc. i—xxxii at /10 each	20	0
Ditto Pratisakhya (Sans.) fasc, i—iii at /10 each	1	14
Ditto and Aitareya Upanishads, (Sans.) fasc. ii and iii at /10 each ...	1	4
Ditto Aitareya Svetasvantara Kena Isa Upanishads, (English,) fasc. i and ii at 10 each...	1	4
Tandya Brahmana (Sans.) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Uttara Naishadha, (Sans.) fasc. i—xii at /10 each ...	6	14
Vayu Purana, (Sans.) vol. i, fasc. i—vi; vol. ii, fasc. i—iii at /10 each ..	5	10
Vishnu Smriti, (Sans.) fasc. i—li at /10 each ...	1	4
Yoga Sutra of Patanjali, (Sans. and Eng.) fasc. i—v at /14 each ...	4	6

Arabic and Persian Series.

Alamgirnamah with index, (Text) fasc. i—xiii at /10 each	8	2
Ain-i-Akbari. (Text) fasc. i—xxii at 1/4 each ...	27	8
Ditto (English) Vol i (fasc. i—vii) ...	12	4
Akbarnamah with Index, (Text) fasc i—xxii at 1/4 each	27	8
Badshanamah with Index, (Text) fasc. i—xix at /10 each ...	11	14
Beale's Oriental Biographical Dictionary, pp. 291, 4to, thick paper, at 4/12; thin paper ...	4	8
Dictionary of Arabic Technical Terms and Appendix fasc. i—xxi at 1/4 each ...	26	4
Farhang-i-Rashidi (Text) fasc. i—xiv at 1/4 each ..	17	8
Fihrist-i-Tusi or Tusy's list of Shy'ah Books, (Text) fasc, i—iv at /12 each ...	3	0
Futuh-ul-Sham Waqidi, (Text) fasc, i—ix at /10 each	5	10
Ditto Azadi, (Text) fasc, i—iv at 10as. each ...	8	2
Haft Asman, History of the Persian Masnawi (Text) fasc i ...	1	4
History of the Caliphs, (Eng.) fasc, i—vi at 1 Re. each	6	0
Iqbalnamah-i-Jahangiri (Text) fasc. i—iii at 10as. each	1	14
Isabah, with Supplement, (Text) fasc, i—xxxi at 12as. each ...	23	4
Maghazi of Waqidi, (Text) fasc. i—v at 10as. each ...	3	2
Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh, (Text) fasc. i—xv at 10 as. each ...	9	6
Muntakhab-ul-Lubab (Text) fasc. i—xviii at 10 as. each and fasc xix with Index at 12as. ...	12	0
Mu'asir-i-Alamgiri (Text) fasc. i—vi at 10as. each ...	3	12
Nukhbat-ul-Fikr, (Text) fasc. i ...	0	10
Nizami's Khiradnamah-i-Iskandari, (Text) fasc. i and ii at 1 Re. each ..	2	0
Suyuty's Itquan, on the Exegetic Sciences of the Koran with Supplement (Text) fasc, ii—iv, vii—x at 1-4 each ...	12	8

WANTED.

A Head Master for the H. C. Free E. School, Chakdighi, M. A.'s need only apply. Apply with copies of testimonials by letter only to Babu L. M. S. Roy, 44, Park Street.

MULLICK NEPHEW & CO.

GRAND WINTER PREPARATION.

TAILORS. MILLINERS. SHIRTMAKERS, ALL SORTS OF READY-MADE DRESS, AND GENERAL ORDER SUPPLIERS.

373—4 *Upper Chitpore Road, Jorasanko Calcutta.*

Mullick Nephew & Co., beg to invite the attention of their Patrons, the Public of Calcutta and the Mofussil to their grand winter Preparation and Solicit patronage to their Choice Varieties of warm Assortment of the latest fashion.

PORTABLE SUGAR CANE MILLS.

Cantwell's Patent Improved Cylinder and Cone Rollers.

These Mills gained "*a complete victory*" over every other Mill in the field in the competition trials ordered by the Assam Local Government, doing more than double the work of any other Mill. Sec. *Assam Gazette* of 2nd of June 1883. One of these Mills can be seen working daily at No. 55 Creek Row Prices moderate.

CANTWELL & Co., Calcutta.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Model Huzoor or Justice Murdered. A Tale in Babu-English. Cloth Re. 1-5, Boards 1-0, Postage 2 As. B. Banerjee & Co., 25, Cornwalli's Street, Calcutta.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,

PARIS: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES. AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary of life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCARIOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches), and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT & Co.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS CHRONIC LARYNGITIS HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADADHE! NEURALGIA!

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Calf in which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS—BATHGATE & Co., SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., BONNERJEE & Co., and NOBIN CHUNDER DAW & SONS, Calcutta; TREACHER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., MADON & Co., and NORTON & Co., Madras; PLOMER & Co., Lahore; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; RIGGS & Co., Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

হীরাপ্রভা।

(সচিত্র—রহস্য-মূলক নীতিগর্ভ নবন্যাস।)

তিনখানি উৎকৃষ্ট চিত্রসহ চারিখণ্ড বা ২৪০ পৃষ্ঠা প্রকাশিত হইয়াছে। অন্যূন ৭০০ পৃষ্ঠায় দ্বাদশ খণ্ডে এক বৎসরে সম্পূর্ণ হইবে। মূল্য সমগ্র গ্রন্থের মাশুলসহ ৩৷৵০ আনা

"বঙ্কিমবাবু যে ধরণে উপন্যাস লিখিয়াছেন, হীরাপ্রভায় তাহার ছায়া অবলম্বিত হইয়াছে। ইহা আপাততঃ যে ধরণে লেখা হইতেছে, তাহা মনোহর।"—সোমপ্রকাশ।

"দুই চারিটি অধ্যায় পাঠ করিয়া কোনক্রমেই গ্রন্থ সম্বন্ধে মতামত প্রকাশ করা যায় না; কিন্তু হীরাপ্রভা আরম্ভেই পাঠকের মনে আগ্রহ জন্মাইয়াছে।"—চারুবার্ত্তা।

"এখানি উপন্যাস, মাসে মাসে রয়েল পাঁচফর্ম্মা করিয়া, প্রকাশিত হইতেছে। আমরা যে কয়েক সংখ্যা পাঠ করিলাম, তাহার লেখা যেমন সরল, ভাবব্যঞ্জক এবং গল্পাংশও সেইরূপ হৃদয়গ্রাহী। এরূপ নবন্যাসের আদর হওয়া উচিত।"—হালিসহর প্রকাশিকা। ইত্যাদি। ইত্যাদি।

কিরণবালা।—নামক উপন্যাসখানিও সত্বর প্রকাশিত হইবে। বার্ষিক মূল্য মাশুল সহ ১৷৷০। ২নং অভয় ঘোষের লেন, শ্যামপুকুর, কলিকাতা। শ্রীঅন্নদাপ্রসাদ দাস।

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free at 4 oz., Rs. 6: 8 oz., Rs. 11 16 oz. Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

CALCUTTA SHAWL WASHING AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT.

Binding and rebinding Turbans. Ready made Turbans of latest designs at ordinary rates, and Cashmere Shawls. Intending purchasers are requested to call at the rooms of the undersigned or to send orders which will receive prompt attention. BROJONATH MOOKERJEA.

Calcutta, 45 Chasadhobapara Street.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

The Law classes of the Presidency College will be opened during the ensuing session as before.

G. BELLETT,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

Calcutta, the 7th December 1883.

"WANTED for the Cooch Behar State Railway a draftsman on a Salary of Rupees 40 a month."

GOBIND CHUNDER ROY,
Superintendent of Works P. W. Department,
Cooch Behar the 21st December 1883.

CIVIL SERVICE CLASSES.

AGHOR NATH CHATTOPADHAYA, D. Sc., Hope Prizeman and Baxter Physical Science Scholar of the University of Edinburgh, and late Principal of H. H. the Nizam's College, Hyderabad, intends to open in Calcutta from January next classes for preparing youths for the examination of candidates for admission to Her Majesty's Civil Service of India, held annually in London.

Dr. Chattopadhaya is glad to be able to announce that he has secured a competent staff of Tutors (most of whom have been educated in Europe), and begs to assure parents and guardians that every effort will be made to make the classes successful.

It is also in contemplation to open an English School in connection with the classes, where Sound General Education will be imparted on the most approved scientific principles, which will combine thoroughness with ease and rapidity of progress. For further particulars, apply stating date of birth and course of studies hitherto pursued, to

AGHOR NATH CHATTOPADHAYA, D. Sc.
9, *North Road, Entally, Calcutta.*

INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

Leucoderma Ointment (DEY'S).
Specific for the Cure of White Leprosy, one ounce Rs. 3.

Ringworm Ointment (DEY'S).
Much approved and relied upon, one ounce Re. 1.

Tonic Pills. (DEY'S).
Generally approved as a valuable Tonic, efficacious to persons recovering from fever and suffering from Diabetes. 24 Pills Re. 1.

Pure Lime juice.—Non-Alcoholic.
Prepared from fresh fruits. Keeps well for years. Quart bottle Re. 1.

Postage for each parcel Annas 4.

The above Pharmaceutical Preparations are manufactured and sold by Preo Lall Dey, Practical Chemist.

PREO LALL DEY, 4, *Beadon Street, Calcutta.*

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

On and from the 1st January, 1884, the subscription to the Indian Law Reports will be reduced to the following rates payable annually in advance :—

	Without postage.	With postage.
For the Calcutta Series .	Rs. 10 0	Rs. 12 8
,, Madras ,, .	,, 5 0	,, 6 0
,, Bombay ,, .	,, 7 8	,, 8 8
,, Allahabad ,, .	,, 5 0	,, 6 0
Complete set	,, 20 0	,, 22 8

A part of any series purchased separately, Re. 1.

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
,, Thacker & Co., Bombay.
,, Higginbotham & Co, Madras.
The Government Central Book Depot, Bombay.
,, ,, Book Depot, Allahabad.

Orders and subscriptions for 1884 *should be at once remitted.*

মেডিকেল কালেজের পরীক্ষোত্তীর্ণা ধাত্রী।

MRS. BASANTO KUMARI DUTT,

Diploma holding, first English knowing native midwife. Removed to 346, Chitpore Road west of the Beadon Park, Calcutta.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 [illegible] 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
31 *Peepulputty Road*

JUST PUBLISHED.

INDO-ARYANS.

Contributions towards the Elucidation of their Ancient and Medœval History.

BY RAJENDRALALA MITRA LL.D., C.I.E.,

In two Volumes. Vol. I, pp. 472. Vol. II, pp. 504. Bound in blue cloth, embossed. Price Rs. 16.

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

HAMILTON & CO.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Have now on view at their CALCUTTA showrooms, a MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of articles of the HIGHEST ARTISTIC MERIT, Eminently suitable for the adornment of the PALACES and RESIDENCES of NATIVE PRINCES, Newabs, Rajahs, &c., and comprising,

BRONZES & AGATES.,

PERMANENT HAND PAINTINGS ON CHINA AND PORCELAIN, CHOICE ENAMELS,

COLUMNS AND PEDESTALS IN MARBLE AND BRONZE,

GILT ORMOLU CLOCKS,

VASES OF SEVRES CHINA & ONYX.

ELEGANT MARBLE CHIME CLOCKS &c, &c.

Full Particulars on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AT

BOMBAY & SIMLA.

BY APPOINTMENT,

To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS, CALCUTTA.

ADI AYURVEDA MEDICAL HALL

No. 146, AND 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*

4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *Annas.*

2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleat, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.

Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,

Managing Proprietor.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta.

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES,

FITTED WITH PATENT LOCKS AND DUPLICATE KEYS.

Length.		Breadth.		Depth.		
15	×	10	×	8½	Rs.	47
18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
36	×	24	×	24	„	125

The above Safes are manufactured to our express order, and are admirably adapted for holding large quantities of Silver. Where extra security is required, we fit round them strong iron bands with hasps and staples for Chubb's Patent Detector Padlocks, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26,	28,	30,	32, 34,	36 inch
Rs.	15				19			23	26	each.

Capacity of the above Safes for holding Rupees if in Bags containing one thousand each.

	15,	18,	20,	22,	24,	26 inch.
Rs.	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	10,000

	28,	30,	32,	34,	36 inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

Calcutta.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety* !! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,

14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

MIRACLE!!!

DR. W. C. ROY'S SPECIFIC FOR INSANITY

Numerous testimonials.

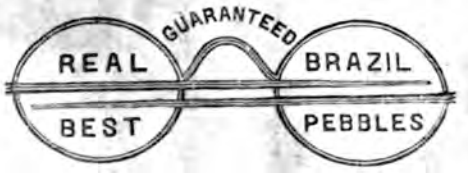
Sold at No. 25, Prosunno Coomar Tagore's Street Calcutta.

Price, Rs. 5 per phial.

Rupee one in addition for postage and packing.

U. N. BAGCHI M. A.,

Manufacturing Chemt.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25	0 0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0 0
Steel „ „ „	„	6	0 0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver ...	„	6	0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal.....	„	19	0 0
Testers to be sent on deposit of.....	„	10	0 0

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,

Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,

No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000	
Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000	
Paid'up Capital	£500,000	

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1881.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,112,590
Annuity Fund	£3,95,515

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Receiver, High Court.

W. C. MORGAN, ESQ., Solicitor.

ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.

General Agents for India :—ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., Calcutta.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if i happen sooner, or on the Anniversary o the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

TO LET.

A commodious house at No. 34, Amherst Street, apply to P. K. Mookerjee, The Exchange, Calcutta.

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	5
„ Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.